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THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE IRON INTEREST.—A number of gentlemen largely interested in the manufactures of our city recently called our attention to a free trade editorial which appeared in the New York *Evening Post*, and requested that the GAZETTE should champion the cause of protection, and refute the mischievous arguments and misrepresentations of that journal. Owing to the absence of our editor-in-chief, to whom we referred the subject, the reply has been delayed a few days, but this morning we present the first of a series of protection articles which we propose publishing. We bespeak a careful perusal of the leading editorial on our second page, headed "The Iron Interest," as we believe it will be fully endorsed by every person interested in the protection of home industries.

FROM THE Judiciary Committee, in the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Trumbull reported a bill supplementary to the Reconstruction Act, which was ordered to be printed. The following are its provisions: Sec. 1—It declares the military authority in the late rebellious States to be higher than the civil; Sec. 2—provides for the removal of any civil or military officer by the District Commander, providing the General of the United States Armies shall approve of the action, and further makes provision for the filling of vacancies so occasioned; Sec. 3—vests proper power in the General of the Armies to sustain commanders in removals, suspensions and filling of vacancies; Sec. 4—confirming removals and appointments already made by District Commanders; Sec. 5—authorizes the Boards of Registration to make full inquiry into the claims of persons claiming registration, not regarding the necessary oath as full or conclusive evidence of the applicant's right; Sec. 6—further defines the disqualifying clause, construing it to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of the general laws of the State; Sec. 7—gives the District Commander authority to extend the time for registration, and to strike off the names of unworthy persons already registered, if satisfied that they were not entitled to the privilege; Sec. 8—gives the Commander power to remove, when necessary, any member of the Board of Registration and supply his place by appointment.

In the House a bill to repeal the bankrupt law was introduced, also one abolishing National Banks.

Mr. Stevens, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill similar in its points to the Judiciary bill, but not so complete.

THE death of ex-Gov. John A. King, of New York, is announced as having occurred on Sunday, at Jamaica, Long Island, from a stroke of paralysis, received on the 4th inst. He was born in New York in 1788 and served in the Assembly and State Senate some twelve years. From 1849 to 1851 he was in Congress from New York, and from 1856 to 1858 was Governor of that State. Rufus King, the statesman, writer and diplomatist, was his father. The deceased was a delegate to the Peace Congress in 1861.

THE DEFENSE OF SURRATT has commenced. But little favorable testimony has thus far been obtained. Among the witnesses yesterday was Manager Hesdale of this city, who fully explained the connection of the prisoner with the calling of the hour just before Booth fired the fatal shot. It was the witness who called for the time, to one of the actors.

OUR EXCHANGES teem with accounts of accidents and fires occasioned by the use of fire-works on the Fourth. New Years day and our National occasions are generally followed by a train of casualties, and it seems to be about time that powder should be ignored in their celebration.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW, recently adopted by the Wisconsin Legislature, went into effect on the 4th instant. Thus far it has made no change, as the workingmen prefer to work in the old style of ten hours per day, rather than the new at a proportionate reduction of wages.

A DAY or two since a negro in Cleveland made a double attempt at suicide without success. He first cut his throat from ear to ear, and then jumped out of a third story window to the pavement beneath. He is recovering. We should like to insure that chap's life.

A GENUINE Yankee clam bake was indulged in at Milwaukee, on the Fourth. The Puritan bivalves were ordered expressly from New England, and one hundred and fifty hungry persons participated in the feast.

GEN. CUSTAR has been heard from. Instead of being routed, defeated and killed, he has been successfully coping with superior numbers of the dusky foe.

THE abduction of Santa Anna from an American vessel by the Mexican authorities, caused a resolution of inquiry in the House yesterday.

OPEN AIR religious services are held in Milwaukee, with considerable success.

—It appears that the good people of St. Petersburg were rather loth to see their sovereign depart from their capital without being accompanied, as he has always been for the past eight years, by an immense dog called "Mylord." The dog was one of the Imperial suite last year, when the Czar came to Nice to see his son die, and was much talked of for his attachment to his master, which would not or left a moment, sleeping always on a rug by his bedside. Only a few days after the Czar's departure Mylord was taken ill and died, the news was telegraphed to Paris, but not communicated to the Czar. The Vienna Grand Duches considered that it was best that he should not be told of it as they were sure it would greatly mar the pleasure of the visit. The death of a dog is regarded as a bad omen in Russia, and the attempt on the life of the Emperor will confirm the superstition.

—Agricultural and emigration statistics, made public by order of Parliament, show that in the year 1856 the total decrease of land under cultivation in Ireland was 129,526 acres from the previous year. The decrease in respect to the crops was chiefly in oats, barley, potatoes, turnips and hay. The number of emigrants who left the country in the year was 101,251, or nearly 2,000 less than in 1855. The decrease was entirely in the number of female emigrants, as nearly 4,500 more male emigrants left the country in 1856 than in 1852.

—The Acting Secretary of the Interior has decided that the term "legitimate child," used in the pension laws, is to be construed to include children born before the marriage of parents, but afterward recognized by them, in States where the statutes legitimize children so acknowledged.

—Gabriel Chene, one of the oldest of the French settlers of Detroit, died on Tuesday last in that city.—John Y. Sawyer, a well-known railroad contractor, died in Chicago on Wednesday.—George Shields, engineer of the Cincinnati water works, died suddenly on the same day.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Evidence for the Defense.

CONTRADICTION OF SERGEANT DYE.

Surratt Not at Ford's Theatre.

THE MAN WHO CALLED THE TIME. "TEN MINUTES PAST TEN."

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1857.

Theodore Benjamin Rhodes recalled and questioned by the defense. Nothing new elicited.

John T. Ford testified to some facts relative to the Theatre and Booth; was familiar with Booth's handwriting. [Charles Selby's letter exhibited. This was she letter forged by Mrs. Hudspeth.] Do not think it possible for Booth to have written this letter. As I said before, he wrote a large, clumsy hand, and I would never have taken this to be his writing.

Susan Ann Jackson, recalled for further cross-examination.—On the morning after the assassination two men came there, but I did not see them. Mrs. Lee was in bed when the men came in my room. I covered up my head and did not see them.

Mr. Bradley (pointing to Detective Maverith).—I know him and see if you did not see this gentleman.

Witness—No, Sir; I never saw that man there. I did not hear any one ask for John Surratt. I do not know a colored woman named Rachel or Eliza Hawkins. I never was there since that Booth theatre. Did not see Booth that night. Knew Booth from his boyhood. Never saw Surratt until I saw him here. Saw a gentleman come down and call the time. He was connected with the theatre; came down from F street. He was to go to Ghilligher to get a song, and asked Mr. Carlin what time it was, and Carlin stepped up and looked at the clock and said it was ten minutes past ten. He stopped there a few minutes, and then went up. Other persons had been standing around at the time, but if Booth had been there witness would have noticed him.

C. D. Ress, sworn.—Witness resides in Philadelphia. In 1865 was connected with a company performing at Ford's Theatre. Was assigned a song after the American Cousin that night. It was to be performed on the President. Was in front of the Theatre during the evening, talking with Gifford, and Carlin was standing opposite the stage entrance. Went back into the Theatre during the evening, and asked what time it was. Carlin replied ten minutes past ten. Witness replied, repeating the words, that he would be wanted in a few minutes, and went on the stage, and two minutes afterwards heard the report of a pistol, never saw the prisoner till now. Did not see him the night of the assassination.

A. J. Carlin testified similarly. Did not see Booth standing in the passage, nor any one looking into the President's carriage.

No further evidence being ready, the Court took a recess until to-morrow.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Arrival of Austrian Officers—They Express their Determination to Avenge the Death of Maximilian—Mexican City Scrip Saddle—Held to Bail.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—The *Herald's* New Orleans special says: The steamer Raleigh, hence for Havana, has on board about ten Austrian officers, who arrived from Vera Cruz, via the city of Mexico. They are here with a view of remaining there until they have an opportunity to join some Mexican filibuster bound for Nicaragua. Among them are Major Herron and Darrigo, the latter was the Military Commissary at Vera Cruz. They declare that they will return to Mexico and avenge Maximilian's death; that a few days will see a powerful chief-tain at the head of a large Austrian party, and the remnant of the Austrians will rendezvous at Havana, from which point they will return to Mexico.

The muddle concerning the city scrip still continues. The Finance Committee have at length reported in favor of a strict, unusual severity upon the message of the acting Mayor, though failing to answer satisfactorily, has given him some credit for functionary. In their report the Committee concede that the issues of city scrip by the Collector have been in a manner covered by a legislative act, though they attribute their want of legality to a certain veto of the acting Mayor. Some of the heads of informal the city is bound in honor to pay them. The Committee refuse to censure the Comptroller, and thus the matter assumes the complexion of a mere squabble between the appointees of Sheridan and the former officials who were not removed when they would have been.

Hon. T. H. May, of First National Bank of Chicago, has been arraigned, and held to bail in the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

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OLD POLITICIANS AND RECONSTRUCTION.

The question of reconstruction is calling forth opinions and consultations from most of the old leaders of the South, many of whom held high rank in the civil or military service of the Confederacy. The latest effusions are from General Barksdale and Governor Perry. The former, like Longstreet, Jeff. Thompson and others, favors reconstructing as rapidly as possible, while the latter, like B. H. Hill, of Georgia, and others oppose reconstruction under the law and vote for a Convention." It is a noticeable fact that the old soldiers and old politicians are ranging themselves on opposite sides of the question.

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FIRST EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

CONGRESS

In Extraordinary Session.

SUPPLEMENTARY RECONSTRUCTION BILLS.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTIONS.

Report on the Subject.

THE ASSASSINATION CONSPIRACY.

Extraordinary Commission Appointed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1857.

SENATE.

ACCESSION OF SENATORS.

Messrs. JOHNSON and DAVIS appeared in their seats.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL FROM COMMITTEE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bill, which, after some objection from Mr. TURNER, was read a second time and ordered to be printed:

A Bill to give effect to an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867.

Be it enacted, &c., That the true intent and meaning of the Act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, was, is, and shall be construed to be that the military authority of the United States in said rebel States, as provided in said act, was and is paramount to any civil government existing therein, makes all such Civil Governments subordinate to such military authority, and prohibits them from interfering in any way with the exercise of such military authority.

Second—That the commander of any district named in said act shall have power, subject to the approval of the General of the armies of the United States, whenever in his opinion it is necessary to the proper administration of said act shall require it, to suspend or remove from office, or from the performance of official duties, and exercise official powers, any officer or person holding or exercising, or professing to hold or exercise, any civil or military office or duty in such district, under any power, election, appointment, or authority derived from, or granted by, or claimed under any so called State government; and the person or any municipal or other division thereof, and upon such suspension or removal such commander, subject to the approval of the general aforesaid, shall have power to provide from time to time for the performance of said duties of such officer, or person so suspended or removed, by the detail of some competent officer or soldier of the army to perform the same.

Third—That the General of the armies of the United States shall be invested with all the powers of suspension, removal and detail given in the preceding section to district commanders.

Fourth—That the acts of the officers of the army already done, in removing in said districts persons exercising the functions of civil officers and appointing others in their stead are hereby confirmed.

Fifth—That the Boards of Registration provided for in the act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States, passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate restoration, passed March 23d, 1867, shall have power, and it shall be their duty, before allowing the registration of any person, to ascertain, upon such facts or information as they can obtain, whether such person is entitled to be registered under said act, and the oath prescribed by said act shall not be conclusive on such question; and no person shall be registered unless such Board shall find and report that he can take such oath; to be administered by any member of such Board, any one touching the qualification of any person claiming registration.

Sixth—That the true intent and meaning of the oath prescribed in said supplementary act is, among other things, that no person who has been a member of any legislature of any State, or who has held an Executive or Judicial office in any State, whether under the United States, in support of the Constitution of the United States or not, and has afterward engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemy, therefore is entitled to be registered or to vote, and the words Executive or Judicial Officers in said act, in a rebellious act, shall be construed to include all civil officers created by law for the administration of the general laws of the State; but informal the city is bound in honor to pay them. The Committee refuse to censure the Comptroller, and thus the matter assumes the complexion of a mere squabble between the appointees of Sheridan and the former officials who were not removed when they would have been.

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manner as, together with other outrages against the rights and property of Americans, to call for immediate and summary action upon the part of this Government. Referred.

MISSOURI BOUNTY BILL.

Mr. McCLURG introduced a concurrent resolution for the re-enrollment of the Missouri troops bounty bill, which was not signed by the President last session, because not presented to him till two days after the adjournment. It was adopted.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY offered a Constitutional amendment, providing that all persons hereafter naturalized must be able to read and write the English language as a qualification for voting; also, that no person shall hold office, civil or military, under the United States, who was a member of any legislature or Convention which passed the act of secession, or voted therefor, or who held a commission above the rank of Captain in the insurgent army, or having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States engaged in rebellion against the same, or aided its enemies, but Congress by a two-thirds vote may remove such disability, &c.

MEXICO AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the President was requested to furnish all the information received by the Government relative to the arrest and execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

KENTUCKY ELECTION CASES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in reference to the cases of the Kentucky members, stating it to contain all the allegations against their seats and respectability, declaring that no person who had been engaged in rebellion, or had given aid and comfort to the enemy should be permitted to be sworn as a member; but that disloyalty of constituents, or irregularity of elections, were matters that pertained to a contest in the ordinary way, and should not prevent the person holding the certificate from taking his seat. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The answer of Mr. Young, one of the Kentucky members, to the statement of Mr. Monro, is published as follows: It is entirely false, declaring he can take the oath required by law, and is ready and willing to do so, and the meeting Mr. McKee had with on the Kentucky Democracy as one that could only have proceeded from a heart abounding in malice and uncharitableness, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BROOKS presented a protest of Mr. Beck, another of the Kentucky members referred to.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the acts of disloyalty alleged against the Kentucky members, with power to send for persons and papers, and sit during recess. Adopted.

BUTLER ON THE ASSASSINATION.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the following was adopted:

Whereas, No investigation of all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late President of the United States has been had by competent authority, tending to show who were the persons engaged in the conspiracy to do the act, its inducements, its objects, its instrumentals, and means of accomplishment;

And whereas, Such investigation cannot be had without the fact was mentioned that one or more of the conspirators in a single case being trammelled with questions of the rules of evidence confined to the issue, therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States of America, that a special committee of five members of the House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late lamented President of the United States, and record the facts thereof obtained, and report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendations as may seem proper.

Be it further Resolved, That such Committee, for the purpose of this investigation, shall have power to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, and appoint a sergeant-at-arms to execute its lawful orders. The Captain and officers make oath that the expense of such investigation be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of all the testimony taken by the Committee on the Judiciary, and also of the Committee, and germain to the subject, be referred to said Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That the crime to be investigated is of the most heinous and unprecedented character, and is believed to have imcinded in its plan and perpetration many persons of high official positions of power and authority, who were acting through inferior persons as their tools and instruments, and that such persons may be prevented from giving evidence because of their liability to punishment for the crime of being accessory thereto, to open all sources of evidence, the Committee be empowered to report a bill granting grace and amnesty, according to the degree of criminality, to any and all having cognizance of such conspiracy, not already put on their trial and convicted of the crime, who will reveal the same in full and faithful evidence tending to bring to light the facts of said conspiracy, and that no person who has been convicted by any court of competent jurisdiction in whose favor said report shall be made ing for the pardon of the President, shall be extended to Rev. J. McMahon, and four others.

Boston Banking Matters.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Boston 7th, says: The Indiscretions alleged against the late Bay State Banking system promise further developments in the arrest which has been secured and quietly made here of John K. Fuller, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, for illegally abstracting the funds of the bank, the same being in the form of drafts on Commissioners, being accepted, in consideration of such abstraction. The alleged offense is associated with the recent transactions of Mellen, Ward, & Co., of this city, and Leighton, of New York. The complaint was made by the United States District Attorney.

Virginia Politics.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, July 8.—A meeting of the citizens has been held at Louisa Court House, at which resolutions were adopted advising co-operation with the Republican party, pledging the meeting to vote for a Republican ticket headed by Wise and members of Congress from Virginia who have an unbroken Union record. Claybourne Grigsby, a Democrat, and he had influential citizens were on the Committee on Resolutions.

A special dispatch to the Richmond *Whig* says the meeting was composed of influential citizens and the resolutions are to be forwarded to both Houses of Congress.

Opening Ball at Saratoga.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 8.—The grand opening ball of the season comes off this year at the Union Hotel, next Wednesday, July 15th. Extensive preparations are being made for the occasion.

Pawnbroker's Office Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, July 28.—S. Wagner's pawnbroker's office, was robbed last night of money and jewelry to the amount of $10,000.

Yacht from Cowes.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 8.—The Yacht Fleetwing, of New York, from Cowes, May 26th, put into New Bedford yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Cincinnati has 900 drinking houses.

—New Orleans drinks three thousand kegs of lager daily.

—An Indian gentleman has just married his sixth wife.

—A Memphis dwarf is 31 inches high and weighs 45 pounds.

—Mlle. Rosa Celeste is preparing to outdo Blondin at Niagara Falls.

—The Prince of Wales is rated severely for winning £70,000 on Hermit.

—An Indian scalp receives no bounty in Colorado unless it has the ears on.

—The Marquis of Hastings is reported to have won £100,000 in a London "hell."

—Young ladies in Chicago wear false calves as a protection against mad dogs.

—Henry Ward Beecher denies that he takes a glass of ale the first thing in the morning.

—McCoole and Aaron Jones are training near St. Louis. Dublin Tricks is with them.

—Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren are to be married. The bridal outfit is preparing.

—A Texan Sam Patch is amusing Houston by jumping into the bayou from a hight of 80 feet.

—The Illinois girl who lately lost her speech, save whispering, has had forty offers of marriage.

—The Chicago penitentiary is so full that some have to be turned out to make room for new tenants.

—A company of emigrants, sixty in number, are preparing to go from West Virginia to the Brazos.

—Mrs. Postmaster General Randall is going to spend the summer in Scotland. She will sail this week.

—Mlle. Nunez, a girl of eleven, wore $160,000 worth of diamonds at the late children's ball in Paris.

—Two of Maximilian's staff passed through Jackson, Miss., on the 5th inst., on their way to Europe.

—Thirty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds decorated a lady at a recent wedding party at Pittsfield.

—An Irishman drank a glass of whisky at a Meriden, Conn., saloon, last week, and immediately dropped dead.

—The Hon. Hiram Warner has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Georgia, vice Lumpkin, deceased.

—Jamaica papers are compelled by law to publish the residence of the proprietors, for the convenience of the sheriff.

—The Albany Convention paid the *Journal* and *Argus* $600 each for publishing a verbatim report of the proceedings.

—Barney Aaron, although reported dead, is said to be quite ready to fight any man for $10,000. Barney is a little on the blarney.

—Rochester has an organization of Widowers. One of them made up his mind to get married again, and the rest of them to the number of eighteen, met at Mr. R. E. Sherlock's residence to present him with a silver tea set and their well wishes.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1857.

SANTA ANNA.

Senor Romero does not credit the rumor that General Santa Anna was shot at Sisal, on the 20th ult. He has received an official letter from the Governor of the State of Yucatan, dated on the 21st, stating that General Santa Anna was arrested at Sisal on the 19th, and sent next day to Campeachy, to be kept in prison there until President Juarez should dispose of him. The Governor of Campeachy in an official letter, dated on the 30th, states that General Santa Anna had arrived there and that he would be kept in prison, and accordingly there is, therefore, no probability that he had been tried from the 19th to the 25th ult., and much less that he would have been shot.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. ASHLEY offered a Constitutional amendment, providing that all persons hereafter naturalized must be able to read and write the English language as a qualification for voting; also, that no person shall hold office, civil or military, under the United States, who was a member of any legislature or Convention which passed the act of secession, or voted therefor, or who held a commission above the rank of Captain in the insurgent army, or having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States engaged in rebellion against the same, or aided its enemies, but Congress by a two-thirds vote may remove such disability, &c.

MEXICO AGAIN.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, the President was requested to furnish all the information received by the Government relative to the arrest and execution of Maximilian and Santa Anna.

KENTUCKY ELECTION CASES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, made a report in reference to the cases of the Kentucky members, stating it to contain all the allegations against their seats and respectability, declaring that no person who had been engaged in rebellion, or had given aid and comfort to the enemy should be permitted to be sworn as a member; but that disloyalty of constituents, or irregularity of elections, were matters that pertained to a contest in the ordinary way, and should not prevent the person holding the certificate from taking his seat. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The answer of Mr. Young, one of the Kentucky members, to the statement of Mr. Monro, is published as follows: It is entirely false, declaring he can take the oath required by law, and is ready and willing to do so, and the meeting Mr. McKee had with on the Kentucky Democracy as one that could only have proceeded from a heart abounding in malice and uncharitableness, was referred to the Committee on Elections.

Mr. BROOKS presented a protest of Mr. Beck, another of the Kentucky members referred to.

Mr. ADAMS offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to inquire into the acts of disloyalty alleged against the Kentucky members, with power to send for persons and papers, and sit during recess. Adopted.

BUTLER ON THE ASSASSINATION.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, the following was adopted:

Whereas, No investigation of all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late President of the United States has been had by competent authority, tending to show who were the persons engaged in the conspiracy to do the act, its inducements, its objects, its instrumentals, and means of accomplishment;

And whereas, Such investigation cannot be had without the fact was mentioned that one or more of the conspirators in a single case being trammelled with questions of the rules of evidence confined to the issue, therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States of America, that a special committee of five members of the House be appointed, whose duty it shall be to investigate all the facts and circumstances connected with the assassination of the late lamented President of the United States, and record the facts thereof obtained, and report the same to the House at any time, with such recommendations as may seem proper.

Be it further Resolved, That such Committee, for the purpose of this investigation, shall have power to administer oaths, to send for persons and papers, and appoint a sergeant-at-arms to execute its lawful orders. The Captain and officers make oath that the expense of such investigation be paid from the contingent fund of the House.

Be it further Resolved, That a copy of all the testimony taken by the Committee on the Judiciary, and also of the Committee, and germain to the subject, be referred to said Committee.

Be it further Resolved, That the crime to be investigated is of the most heinous and unprecedented character, and is believed to have imcinded in its plan and perpetration many persons of high official positions of power and authority, who were acting through inferior persons as their tools and instruments, and that such persons may be prevented from giving evidence because of their liability to punishment for the crime of being accessory thereto, to open all sources of evidence, the Committee be empowered to report a bill granting grace and amnesty, according to the degree of criminality, to any and all having cognizance of such conspiracy, not already put on their trial and convicted of the crime, who will reveal the same in full and faithful evidence tending to bring to light the facts of said conspiracy, and that no person who has been convicted by any court of competent jurisdiction in whose favor said report shall be made ing for the pardon of the President, shall be extended to Rev. J. McMahon, and four others.

Boston Banking Matters.

[By Telegram to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special to the *Herald*, dated Boston 7th, says: The indiscretions alleged against the late Bay State Banking system promise further developments in the arrest which has been secured and quietly made here of John K. Fuller, Cashier of the Merchants' National Bank, for illegally abstracting the funds of the bank, the same being in the form of drafts on Commissioners, being accepted, in consideration of such abstraction. The alleged offense is associated with the recent transactions of Mellen, Ward, & Co., of this city, and Leighton, of New York. The complaint was made by the United States District Attorney.

Virginia Politics.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

RICHMOND, July 8.—A meeting of the citizens has been held at Louisa Court House, at which resolutions were adopted advising co-operation with the Republican party, pledging the meeting to vote for a Republican ticket headed by Wise and members of Congress from Virginia who have an unbroken Union record. Claybourne Grigsby, a Democrat, and he had influential citizens were on the Committee on Resolutions.

A special dispatch to the Richmond *Whig* says the meeting was composed of influential citizens and the resolutions are to be forwarded to both Houses of Congress.

Opening Ball at Saratoga.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 8.—The grand opening ball of the season comes off this year at the Union Hotel, next Wednesday, July 15th. Extensive preparations are being made for the occasion.

Pawnbroker's Office Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, July 28.—S. Wagner's pawnbroker's office, was robbed last night of money and jewelry to the amount of $10,000.

Yacht from Cowes.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BOSTON, July 8.—The Yacht Fleetwing, of New York, from Cowes, May 26th, put into New Bedford yesterday.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Cincinnati has 900 drinking houses.

—New Orleans drinks three thousand kegs of lager daily.

—An Indian gentleman has just married his sixth wife.

—A Memphis dwarf is 31 inches high and weighs 45 pounds.

—Mlle. Rosa Celeste is preparing to outdo Blondin at Niagara Falls.

—The Prince of Wales is rated severely for winning £70,000 on Hermit.

—An Indian scalp receives no bounty in Colorado unless it has the ears on.

—The Marquis of Hastings is reported to have won £100,000 in a London "hell."

—Young ladies in Chicago wear false calves as a protection against mad dogs.

—Henry Ward Beecher denies that he takes a glass of ale the first thing in the morning.

—McCoole and Aaron Jones are training near St. Louis. Dublin Tricks is with them.

—Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren are to be married. The bridal outfit is preparing.

—A Texan Sam Patch is amusing Houston by jumping into the bayou from a hight of 80 feet.

—The Illinois girl who lately lost her speech, save whispering, has had forty offers of marriage.

—The Chicago penitentiary is so full that some have to be turned out to make room for new tenants.

—A company of emigrants, sixty in number, are preparing to go from West Virginia to the Brazos.

—Mrs. Postmaster General Randall is going to spend the summer in Scotland. She will sail this week.

—Mlle. Nunez, a girl of eleven, wore $160,000 wor

The Pittsburgh Gazette

TUESDAY, JULY 9, 1867.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT:

HON. H. W. WILLIAMS,

Of Allegheny County.

THE IRON INTEREST.

For whatever other characteristics the New York *Post* may be distinguished, it is pre eminently reckless and dishonest in all statements relative to the doctrine of Protection to Home Industry and the practical applications thereof. Take as an illustration the following sample from one of its recent articles:

"Who are the producers of iron?

"There are, by the last census, 67,962 persons employed in the production of iron ore, and cast, forged, wrought, and rolled iron, in the United States. * * *

To support these 68,000 in what they say is an unprofitable business, what are the forty millions obliged to pay, *extra*, by the protective tariff on iron? In the report of Stephen Colwell, Revenue Commissioner, it is asserted that it costs $37 50 to produce a tun of English iron, and $116 39 to produce a tun of American iron. The difference in cost, $78 89, is what is sought to be made up by the 'protective' tariff. That is to say: Mr. Colwell, who is a protectionist, admits that we might buy our iron for $37 50 per tun. 'Protection' makes us pay $116 39, or $78 89 per tun *extra!* Now, he says we took in 1865 about one million eight hundred thousand tuns. Thus, according to his statement, it would seem that forty millions of American people are obliged to pay, for the benefit of the 68,000 iron makers, no less a sum than one hundred and forty millions of dollars per annum! No wonder the people complain of hard times. * * * *

"Is not this, then, a very costly way to maintain these 68,000 persons?

"It is. It would be an enormous economy if the Government would pay the whole 68,000 iron makers $10 per day, and let them do what they liked. That would cost only $680,000 per annum, whereas Protection costs one hundred and forty millions."

These paragraphs are equally remarkable for their concealments as for their declarations. Let us first attend to the material averments. These are, that only 68,000 persons are engaged in, or live by, the production of iron in this country; that to pay these 68,000 persons each $10 a day would require only $680,000 a year; and that the consumers actually do pay $78 89 a ton more for iron made at home than they would have to pay if allowed freely to use foreign iron—the consumption being estimated at 1,800,000 tons a year, the excess of cost, consequent on Protection, amounting to $140,000,000 a year.

It is possible the census of 1860 returned only 68,000 men, directly engaged, as skilled workmen, in the production of "iron ore, and cast, forged, wrought, and rolled iron." Since then, however, the number has been largely increased, and so considerably out of proportion to the general increase of population as to render the figures of the *Post*, if they had been accurate then, quite misleading now. But this specification does not include all the departments of labor essential to the making of iron. It is as indispensable to have coal and lime as to have iron ore. This coal, in addition to being mined, has to be transported, longer or shorter distances, and then coked to fit it for use. It is not exaggerating to say that the hands thus engaged add a full fourth to the number otherwise employed in producing the metal in a condition fit for use.

But, to a proper comprehension of the matter it is further requisite to compute the common laborers and teamsters employed in and about iron mills, the masons and carpenters employed in erecting buildings and keeping them in repair; the machinists required to construct and mend implements; and above all the agriculturalists engaged in raising subsistence for all these people, and the shoe-makers, tailors, grocers, doctors, and individuals plying other vocations, who derive their subsistence indirectly from iron manufacturing. Nor may it be forgotten that a large part of these men are married and have families, so that their aggregate would need to be multiplied by four or five to show the number of inhabitants really dependent on the manufacture of iron for subsistence. These are details which the Free Traders, in all their estimates, are careful to suppress, because, when properly brought together, an argument is manifest to which they have no fair means of responding.

By what arithmetic the *Post* would be enabled to pay 68,000 workmen each $10 a day, for a full year, with only $680,000, we are at a loss to conjecture. Allowing three holidays in addition to the fifty two Sundays, there remains 310 days for labor in a year. At $10 a day each workman would be entitled to draw $3,100 a year. This sum multiplied by 68,000 yields the large aggregate of $210,800 000, instead of $680,000. So long as Free Traders can use figures with so startling a disregard of all acknowledged rules, they can have no difficulty in reaching any results, no matter how chimerical or absurd, which the necessities of their baseless theories demand.

The same recklessness in the use of arithmetic is exhibited in computing the increase in the price of iron in the United States consequent upon Protection. The difference between the price of iron here and in England is stated to be $78.89, and this difference is attributed solely to the Protection afforded through the impost duties. Let us see what facts will do with this assumption.

The Free Trade theory affirms that the cost of a particular article is enhanced to the consumer by the amount of the impost, and no more. If the enhancement is greater it must be attributed to other causes than the tariff. The duty on pig iron is $9 a ton. Few things could be more contrary to reason than to allege that this duty increases the price by more than $78. The duty on railroad iron is 70 cents on each 100 pounds, or $14 on a ton. How this $14 can raise the price $78 and over we suspect no one but the *Post* can see. The duty on bar iron is 1 cent a pound, or $20 a ton. How this can add nearly $79 to the cost of iron in this country is a proposition easy enough for a reckless journalist to assert, but which no man can possibly demonstrate.

Now it so happened that on the very day the *Post* made these statements Scotch pig sold in New York at $41 to $43 a ton, American pig at $43 to $44 a ton, Refined English bar has latterly been sold in quantities at $85 a ton, while the quotations have been at $105 to $110. This does not look like an increase in price by $78 89 in consequence of the impost and all other causes combined.

But it must be remembered that these sales of foreign iron were for currency. On the day the *Post* wrote, gold stood at a premium of 38½ per cent. When this fact is duly considered, if any excuse, even the flimsiest, existed independently of it for the missistements of the *Post*, it is swept away, and that journal must rest, in the mind of every honorable man, under the imputation of unblushing mendacity.

It must be borne in mind, moreover, that in adopting a governmental system either of Revenue or Protection one department of industry cannot be separated from another. The iron interest does not occupy a peculiar position. It occupies ground analagous to that of many other industries of national importance. The same arguments which would expose it to unrestricted foreign competition would expose many others in the same way. The rule which would break up the manufacture of iron here, would break up various other branches of business. Two millions of inhabitants at least, by the enforcement of this rule, would be driven from the employments by which they now earn their subsistence. It is not difficult for a visionary theorist to say, let these people take hold of employments for which this country is better adapted, and which, consequently, pay higher remunerations. Practical men feel the need of being more definite. Shall these manufacturers become merchants or middlemen? Everybody knows there are too many so employed, even under the existing condition of affairs. Shall they turn to those branches which are more purely mechanical? Are there not butchers, tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, wagon-makers and the like enough now to supply tolerably well all the demands? Doubtless behind all these vocations there is the soil. Well, what would necessarily be the effect of driving two millions of inhabitants now engaged in manufacturing back upon farming for livelihood? Two millions of consumers less in the country, and two millions of producers more! Can any sane man doubt that agriculture would be overdone? that farm produce would recede in market value below the fair cost of growing it? that lands, and the improvements thereon, would fall away ruinously in price? and that distress would inevitably come upon all classes?

The very idea of wiping out the arts essential to civilization is abhorent. The difference between Africa and the United States consists mainly in the fact that the one has the arts of civilized life, while the other has them not. Every art originated or acquired among us adds to our civilization. Every art taken away, carries us one long step towards Barbarism. A score of our primary arts disused and forgotten, and we shall have gone back a long way towards that savage condition in which our ancestors existed when christianity dawned upon the world, and for centuries after. This is whither Free Trade tends, situated as the people of this community are now. We have not space to develop this thought to-day, and may recur to it hereafter.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cutting Hay.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* makes the following sensible remarks on early and late cutting of hay:

"It is now better understood than formerly that some kinds of hay should be cut early, especially for cows. But in the declaration of new doctrines we are disposed to go to the extreme. Because some grass, cut in June or early in July, makes better hay, it is not to be assumed that all grass will. Clover, orchard grass, and timothy attain their growth and maturity rapidly and early, and very soon, if not cut, lose their good quality; and this is also true of some other kinds of grass growing on rich and warm uplands, and on any highly cultivated land. But there is a great deal of meadow which affords a very superior quality of hay, though cut late in August. This is the case with much of the bottom lands, or river meadows, where the grass does not attain half its growth by the fourth of July, and if cut so early, would want its superior quality. It dries up rapidly, the juices being only partially developed, and it lacks nutriment. Any one who has had occasion to mow a strip of such grass in the early part of July, and to cut the grass adjoining this strip tour weeks later, will be struck with observing the difference, not only in quantity, but in the quality of the two cuttings. There is also a great deal of upland natural meadow, where the grass is of slow growth and late, and where the quality of it for hay improves nearly as long as it continues to grow, retaining its good color and rich aroma quite late in the season. In seasons of low temperature, such meadows will furnish an excellent quality of hay, cut as late as the first of September."

Plant More Beans and Peas.

We believe it would be a means of greatly improving our agriculture, if farmers would more generally raise the above crops, and thus the advantages that would come from a system of farming where peas and beans enter into a course of rotation are many. The latter crop is one that will stand out hot, dry summers, and being a leguminous plant, does not impoverish the soil, whilst its habit of growth is such that the horse hoe can be freely used in its cultivation, thereby keeping the soil open and free from weeds. The pea is also an enriching crop, and although the land upon which it grows cannot be cultivated, yet it so completely shades the ground that it is kept moist and light, and weeds have no chance to breathe. Neither crop is regarded as an exhausting one, and the bean especially is well adapted to take the same place in our course of farming that the turnip takes in England—acting as a sort of "fallow crop."

According to the best analyses of these crops, they are both extremely rich in nitrogen; hence their consumption on the farm furnishes manure rich in ammonia, the very element needed in the proper growth of wheat and the other cereals. So, while in their own period of growth they demand but a limited amount of manure, they furnish the substance, which if converted into manure upon the farm where grown, adds immeasurably to its own fertility and its ability to produce other crops and means of improvement.

Beans generally command a high price in the market, and so do peas; though the latter are not so quick, nor do they command so high a price. They are superior articles of food, and in England, Scotland and Germany, form the chief article of diet among the laboring classes, taking the place of bread, and contributing to the health and physical powers of the people.

If beans and peas are sold off the farm, they do not carry away so much of the fertility of the soil as some other crops; and if consumed upon the farm, they add a double value to it.

The experiments of Mr. J. B. Lawes, of Rothamstead, England, demonstrated that the manure from a ton of peas was worth $13 38; while that from a ton of oats was worth but $7.40—the difference being due to the large amount of nitrogen in the former crop. This shows at a glance the relative value of the two crops, and also shows the value of peas as compared with some other grains whose value differs but little from that of oats.—*Utica Herald.*

Are Hens Profitable or Not?

The inquiry often arises amongst inexperienced farmers as to the actual profits of keeping hens, and many affirm that they destroy more than they are worth. This, I am convinced, after several years experience, is not true, but they are more profit than any other fowl raised upon the farm. I usually keep about fifty, which are allowed to run about at large over the farm or remain in the hen house. By thus giving them freedom to stroll about, they get much to eat, which, were they confined, would have to be supplied to them in corn, grain, &c. I feed regularly every morning during the year, to them, two quarts of corn. This, with sour milk in summer, and a few boiled potatoes in winter, together with plenty of pure water, is all the food they require. During the year 1864 I sold 487 dozen of eggs, for $126 30, besides using what was required for a family of six persons. During the year 1865 I raised 150 chickens and sold 532 dozen of eggs, which at the average price amounted to $156 40. The chickens I sold for thirty cents apiece, making $31 50, a profit on fifty hens of $187.90. This is my experience in keeping hens, and I have always found where they were kept well they would yield a profitable reward. The labor required in taking care of them is very little, and I would urge any who have any doubts as to their profitableness, to try the experiment.—*The Working Farmer.*

Questions and Answers.

Please name some of the best currants. Red and white, Dutch, La Versaillaise, Dana's Transparent.

Does the Concord grape keep well after it is plucked from the vine? No! it does not keep its flavor. Then, as it skin is thin, many berries crack in handling and soon decay.

Would you advise severe trimming or pruning of pear trees? and at what season of the year should you prefer to prune? I would not prune severely. Take out all branches that cross or interfere with each other, and head in the leading shoots when they have made excessive growth; thus keeping the tree compact and symmetrical. Would much prefer to prune in June, but would do it any time until October. Some do it in March, but we do not regard it as a favorable time.

Does it injure grape vines to bleed? It is generally supposed to be injurious to trim grape vines so late as to cause them to bleed; but we have known vines to meet with accidents by which they bled profusely, and we could not perceive that they suffered in any degree in consequence.

How shall I keep my cherry trees in a healthy condition? They now burst the bark, causing the gum to exude. Manure less, and grow them slower. If the land is very rich sow it down to grass, and check the growth of the trees. Many cherry trees have been lost by forcing them. The cherry tree will not bear high manuring.

What are some of the best winter pears? Laurence Winter Nelles, Hovey, Calu de France, Beurre d'Aremberg, Glout Morceau, and Vicar of Wakefield.

Is it necessary to trench the land for a vineyard? No; plough deep and manure well with thoroughly decomposed manure, and set your vines. If your land is good enough for corn you will get satisfactory results.

Can peach trees be grown in pots or tubs? and how should they be treated? Yes; and give very good results. They may be set in twelve, fourteen or sixteen inch earthen pots, or in tubs of about the same size, well shortened in when set, and should be well pruned all the time; use good soil, and pack it close in the pot. They should be well watered in summer, occasionally with manure-water. If the pots are plunged in the earth they will be less trouble. Keep them in the cellar in winter for protection. Will give fruit the second year after being set. Try it.

Should strawberry plantations be made in Spring or Autumn? Spring is preferred by all market gardeners North. When only a few are to be set, it may be done in August; but they require more care if planted then.—*Tilton's Journal of Horticulture.*

Farm Items.

Michigan is second to no other State in the number and quality of her sheep. Many good men are living, and living because they are good, who remember when she had a hundred Indians to one sheep.

So no English farmers feel each head of stock from a pint to a quart of molasses a day. It is diluted with water and sprinkled on hay, which is packed and left to ferment twelve hours. The cattle like it as well as children do sweet cake.

The Board of Health of St. Paul, Minnesota, pay farmers for every load of manure they haul out of the city.

A Michigan husband boasts that he can make bread and pies; wash, iron, and tend the baby; says he married young, still is young, and always expects to be young; and he believes in husbands being educated so as to be useful.

To get a strawberry superior to the Willson, propagators are working with ambition and perseverance worthy of admiration. Whoever wins should be made independently rich.

The best cows are home made. A civilized nation is wealthy where home productions are good and fashionable. Long and happy lives come from home made clothing, and home made children.

Two hours reading of a good newspaper is as profitable as six hours work out of twelve. The farmer and the produce dealer equally should understand the markets. Sometimes to know a thing is the same as to earn $100.

In Illinois the osage orange hedge is planted, cultivated and warranted, for one year, at thirty cents a rod. In two years it will keep out all stock, and it is said to last five hundred years.

The imports of wool into New York for the year 1866 were 36,713,112 pounds; from January 1 to May 25, 1867, 9,960,324 pounds; and for the month ending June 22, 2,498,892 pounds.

Mr. L. Morton informs the *Rural American* that when his cows trouble him by holding their milk, he reaches his hand up and places his fingers on the backbone, forward of the hips, and presses down hard for a minute or so, and they will always give down.

Gay Lussac has proved that milk kept from the air is preserved for a long time, perfectly good. M. Mabrun having put the theory to a practical test and laid the process before the Academy of Sciences for their examination, the committee report that milk thus preserved, after six months, still possesses all the properties of fresh milk. A prize of fifteen hundred francs has been awarded to M. Mabrun.

Some idea of the extent of the peach crop this season in Delaware may be obtained from the estimates now being made by the railroad company, which is preparing to carry them to market. It is thought that the yield in Kent county alone will be 800,000 baskets. This is exclusive of that portion lying along the bay and creeks, which has its natural outlet by steamboat and sailing vessels. In 1864, the year noted for its heavy crop, there was shipped from Smyrna 70,000 baskets. This year the railroad company give the quota of Smyrna at 200,000.

One of our exchanges says: "A friend in whose powers of observation we have confidence, informs us that last spring and summer he made the following experiment. He transplanted ten cherry trees while in blossom, commencing at four o'clock in the afternoon, and transplanting one each hour until one o'clock in the morning. These transplanted during daylight shed their blossoms, producing little or no fruit, while those transplanted during the darker portions maintained their condition fully. He did the same with ten dwarf pear trees, after the fruit was one-third grown. Those transplanted during the night perfected their crop and showed no injury from having been removed. With each of these trees he removed some earth with the roots."

A CHEAP WAY

OF GOING TO SARATOGA SPRINGS, by going to FLEMING'S Drug Store, where you can procure the Water direct from the Springs, received every week, at the very lowest price, and fresh supply of the Kentucky

BLUE LICK WATER,
BLUE LICK WATER,
BLUE LICK WATER,

Sold by the barrel at the very lowest rates. Received direct from the springs this day. sold at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S

Drug and Patent Medicine Depot,

No. 84 MARKET STREET,

Near Fourth.

jy8:MTW

ITCH, TETTER, ALL SKIN DISEASES.

Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Eruptions.

'SWAYNE'S OINTMENT.'

Entirely eradicates these troublesome complaints.

Swayne's "All-Healing Ointment."

"Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours."

Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia.

Sold by M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, 85 Market street, GEO. A. KELLY, 37 Wood st., JOS. FLEMING, 84 Market street, A. TODHUNTER, cor. 4th and Market sts., Pittsburgh; KAY & DIBILIT, Allegheny.

jy8:MTuTh

MR. W. MILLER SAYS:

PITTSBURGH, September 4, 1866.

Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GENTS—I think I am only doing the part of a good citizen when I testify to the great benefits received by me from the use of Your Stomach Bitters during the last five years. Soon after a time in the cholera era, in 1854, I had a severe bilious attack, which, in connection with dyspepsia, left me in a very weak condition. I was advised to try your Bitters, and, having procured a bottle, found that they worked like a charm upon me, eight bottles having in a short time, as it were, built me up out of one week, and new life seemed to have been infused into my system, so much so that I have been induced to use them every summer since that time. As a tonic, I think they are invaluable.

This summer, having had a similar attack, (and as before, much to my sorrow,) although under the same circumstances as before, I was again obliged to have recourse to the old Bitters, and with the same good result, having gained six pounds within a few days. I purchased a half dozen bottles a few weeks since, and purpose to use them regularly as a tonic.

Wishing you every success, I remain,

Yours, &c.,

WILLIAM MILLER.

PINUS CANADENSIS.

A tree which is abundant in Canada, Nova Scotia, and the more northern parts of the New England States, and is also found in the elevated and mountainous regions of the Middle States, and abounds in medicinal virtues. Dr. DEWEY, of Boston, has prepared a medicine from the sweet inside bark of the pine tree, called PUDLOW'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND, which is an effectual cure in all deranged states of the kidneys. It acts like a charm in all diseases of mucous membranes enabling them to regain their lost tone and energy. It will be found well adapted to all those diseases where Buchu has been tried and failed. It is likewise well suited to chronic coughs, and an infallible specific for old and debilitated cases of asthma. Many persons who have only taken a bottle of this medicine, to try, afterwards came back and got a dozen, or half dozen, which effected radical cures of diseases of the bladder and kidneys of years standing.

Diabetes, a disease that has been looked upon as among the incurables, is immediately relieved by it. Notice the certificate of Assessor published some time ago.

The *United States Dispensatory*, speaking of the pine, says: "It is prescribed in pectoral affections, and other diseases of the urinary passages in piles and chronic inflammation or ulceration of the bowels. In chronic visceral affections, and in various forms of rheumatism." It is exceedingly valuable in all gravity affections, bloody urine, and where there is red and white sediment. It can be taken without interruption to one's business, and instead of weakening, produces a bracing, healthy power of endurance and vigor. For particulars, see pamphlets. Ask for POLAND'S WHITE PINA POUND. For sale by the gross, dozen or single bottle, at DR. KEYSER'S Great Medicine Depot, 140 Wood street. ap20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

ROBINSON BROTHERS,

Bankers,

No. 75 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

Convert 7-30's, free of charge, upon Government terms. They have constantly on hand all kinds of

U. S. BONDS,

And are prepared to buy and sell Railroad Bonds or Stocks; Bank, Gas and Bridge Stocks; Mortgages on Real Estate, Land Warrants, &c.

GOLD—Bought and sold, and a liberal margin allowed.

COUPONS—The coupons of the securities of Butler, Beaver, Lawrence, Mercer and Washington Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT.

A Furnished Room,

Large and airy, on the second floor, front; four minutes walk from the post office. For particulars adore s C. THI- OFFICE. jy9:6TS

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST IN PRICE, sold by

THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy9:6TS

FOUND,

ON TUESDAY, JULY 2D,

A COLD BREASTPIN.

Containing a lock of hair. The owner can obtain it by calling at THIS OFFICE, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

jy8:3TS

FINE BLACK TEA, $1.00,

AND THE BEST $1.35 PER POUND,

AT THE AMERICAN TEA COMPANY,

No. 2 ST. CLAIR STREET.

jy9:6TS

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, Pittsburgh, July 6, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, J. W. CO. Esq., was elected President, pro tem., and WILSON McCANDLESS, Jr., Assistant Cashier.

R. M. MACKEY, Cashier.

jy8:3TS

FINE BLACK, GREEN AND JAPAN TEAS,

At $1.25 per pound, at the

American Tea Company's New Store,

No. 2 ST CLAIR STREET.

jy9:6TS

ICE PITCHERS.—Another fine Lot of

Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, CUPS, &c.,

Just received by

J. R. REED & CO.,

jy9 68 Fifth Street.

J. P. ISRAEL,

REAL ESTATE,

Stock and Insurance Agent,

No. 26 Federal St., Allegheny

Bills Collected, Deeds, Bonds and Mortgages drawn.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL

COAL & COKE COMPANY.

Miners, shippers and dealers, wholesale and retail, in the

BEST FAMILY COAL,

NUT COAL AND SLACK.

Office and Yard—Corner FOURTH AND TRY STREETS, Pittsburgh, Pa.

All orders for delivery in the city, or shipment west, will meet prompt and immediate attention. R. A. SCHNABEL, Superintendent.

SIGN--ENGINE IN THE WINDOW.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF

NEW CROP JAPAN TEAS.

PER SHIP BANDA.

Forty chests of the above crop just received. This Tea has no rival in strength and flavor.

Price..... $1 00 P lb.
25 chests per ship Rochester..... 1 25 "

OOLONG—Harvest of 1866-7.

25 chests per ship Dryden. This Tea is among the choicest in the country $1 00 P lb.
20 chests per ship Fairfield..... 1 00 "
20 chests per ship Queen of May..... 1 00 "

ENGLISH BREAKFAST TEAS.

A dark drawing, strong and rich Black Tea:
70 pkgs. per ship Horatio, very choice $1 50 P lb.
15 " " Samuel Russell..... 1 00 "
25 " " Annandale..... 1 00 "

In addition to the above large stock of Black and Japan Teas we have on hand a full line of Green Teas, which are unrivaled for finness and delicacy of flavor, comprising

Young Hyson,

Gunpowder, and

Imperial,

Varying in prices from $1 to $2 P lb. Orders for teas by express promptly filled. Send for price lists.

SHIELDS & BOUCHER,

108 Smithfield Street,

OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1833.

HOUSES FITTED UP WITH

GAS,

Hot and Cold Water, &c.,

By experienced and practical workmen.

JOHN M. TATE,

Plumber and Gas Fitter,

227 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh; and

59 Federal Street, Allegheny.

jy17:WSUTU-TH&S

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on E. Locust street, Manchester. Lot 35 by 170 feet. House frame, contains five rooms, water and gas.

House and Lot on corner of Sedgwick and Hamilton streets, Allegheny City, within three minutes' walk of Passenger Railway. Lot 40 by 130. House brick, contains nine rooms and finished attic.

One Lot and Office Building, on Beaver street, Manchester. Lot 20 by 120 feet. Price $1,200.

Also, several small Houses and Lots in good locations. Inquire of

J. RUSH & CO.,

Beaver, near Chesnut Street, Manchester.

jy8:6tsS

TO OIL REFINERS.

THOS. S. CALHOUN

CARPENTER,

No. 167 Lacock Street, Allegheny City

Manufacturer of every description of CRUDE OIL, CONDENSING and WATER

TANKS.

AGITATORS built on the most improved system. IRON TANK BOTTOMS and TOPS, and all kinds of work of this class, done for Refiners on the most reasonable terms and at the shortest notice. my27:6ms

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

jy8:6ms

C. M. GEARING,

Planing Mill, Sash & Door Factory,

corner BUTLER and ALLEGHENY STREETS, Sixth Ward, and No. 13 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

Turning, Cutting Brackets, Block Letters and Shoved and Strait Moulding done to order. All kinds of mouldings on hand. Orders from the country promptly attended to. my31:6ms

C. G. FISCHER'S

FANCY

Dyeing and Scouring Establishment,

No. 61 DIAMOND ALLEY,

Between Wood and Smithfield Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

All goods returned in two weeks. Good kept subject to the owner's order until called for. myl:6ms

THE CHEAP HAT AND SHOE STORE.

I. H. GUNDERMAN,

Practical Retail Dealer in BOOTS and SHOES, No. 6 SMITHFIELD STREET, Allegheny City. No where else in the two cities can better bargains be obtained in the way of Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and all kinds of ladies' Gaiters and Balmorals. Mr. GUNDERMAN is a practical boot and shoe maker of Pittsburgh, and date attended to off a great bargain. myl9:6ms

LEMON SYRUP.

THE PLACE TO GET

PURE LEMON SYRUP,

Manufactured from the Juice of Lemon, is at

L. D. BUMMETT'S CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 207 LIBERTY STREET.

jel:6ms

NEW FIRST CLASS GROCERY.

No. 154 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Fresh stock of choice

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c., &c.,

Which we offer to the public at lowest prices.

A. G. BRYANT.

my18:2el

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 92 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. Also, a good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in the neatest manner. mh6:6ms

BARR & MOSER,

ARCHITECTS,

FRUIT ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings generally.

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter.

Office, corner of PARKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and Repairing done with neatness and dispatch.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES,

At the lowest price and on the shortest notice, by

JACOB RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

jel2:6ms

CAUTION.—The public are hereby cautioned against receiving or paying any check drawn or signed by me, on the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, as a check issued by me, in blank was stolen from my residence on sunday, the 9th of June, during my absence at Church.

CATHARINE McFARLAND.

jy4:6tsd

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, NUTS, &c.

No. 113 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny.

jy25

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GREAT SALE OF

DRY GOODS!

Preparatory to Auction, beginning on

Monday, July 8th, and Continuing to August 8th,

After which the balance of the Stock (if any,) will be disposed of at

PUBLIC AUCTION!

4-4 SHEETINGS..... 8 cents.
4-4 MERRIMAC CALICOS..... 10 "
TICKINGS..... 10 "
BUCKSKINS..... 75 "
SILK CRAVATS..... 99 "
HOOP SKIRTS..... 99 "
ALPACCAS, (all colors)..... 25 "
FANCY DRESS GOODS..... 25 "
FRENCH LAWNS..... 25 "
WOOL CASSIMERES..... 75 "

MOONEY & DRENNAN,

No. 50 Federal Street.

Bring this with you and compare prices.

HUGH M. BOLE..... HUNTER GUN,
JAMES NELSON..... A. B. BOLE.

INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH. M. BOLE & CO.,

FOUNDERS,

Engine Builders and Machinists,

Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines, of all sizes, warranted to give a satisfaction.

Castings, of every de cription, made to order.

JAMES NELSON, Supt. A. B. BOLE, Foreman.

Machine Shop, Cor. Point Alley & Duquesne Way, Foundry, Nos. 23 an. 24 Third street.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

jy9:6ms

STEAM BOILERS,

Steam Engines and Iron Turning Lathes, And One Iron Planer,

FOR SALE.

One Engine, 16 inch cylinder, 4 feet stroke; balance valve lever, with wrought iron shaft and cranks.

Two Engines, 8 in h cylinders, 4½ feet stroke; balance valves, lever—one has 12 feet diameter, 26 feet long, with flanges and cranks.

One Doctor Engine, elegant and complete outfit of 6 inch cylinder, 12 inch stroke. Two engines and complete outfit as above; cylinders 14 inches diam., 42 inch stroke; new connecting cranks, &c.

Four good second-hand Iron Turning Lathes; one Wood Lathe; one good Saloon Engine, 10 inch cylinder, 20 in. stroke; new connecting cranks, 22 feet long—with the floor.

Also, several Old Work in Engines, Stationary and Portable Boilers, new and second hand, all in excellent order, which we offer low for cash. Inquire at the INDUSTRIAL WORKS.

HUGH M. BOLE & CO.,

Cor. Point Alley and Duquesne Way.

jy9:6tsl

POISONOUS AND FILTHY!

Adulterations are used

IN THE MANUFACTURE OF ADULTERATED SPICES.

BLACK LEAD, WORMY CRACKERS,
TERRA ALBA, TUMERIC,

Are Among the Adulterations Used.

THE PURE SPICE MILLS,

Manufacture none but perfectly PURE SPICES.

$500.00 REWARD

For any adulteration found in our Spices. One package of Pure Spices will go as far as three packages of adulterated Spices should. I add.

NONE GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Wholesale Grocers and Proprietors of Pure Spice Mills

222 and 224 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Try a pound of our prime roasted UNGROUND RIO COFFEE, put up in Air Tight Packages. Warranted to be better flavored and more economical than any Coffee in the market. jy8

1673 BAGS COFFEE,

GOOD TO STRICTLY CHOICE,

In store and arriving. Also, a full stock of

OTHER GROCERIES,

Which will be sold to the trade at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES, indent added, by

ARBUCKLES & CO.,

Nos. 212 and 214 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.

jy8:6tsTTS

NO VACATION.

Prof. H. ROHBOCK

Will continue to give

Instructions on the Piano and Organ.

Being provided with a LARGE and PERFECT ORGAN, students have every opportunity to study that organ thoroughly.

Apply at residence, No. 31 FERRY STREET, second door from Third street. jel6:6mTUF

C. C. ALGEO,

DEALER IN

Fine Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds,

SILVER WARE,

AND

French Clocks, &c.

Special attention given to the REPAIRING OF FINE WATCHES.

No. 22 Fifth Street.

jel6:6mTTF

T. BRENT SWEARINGEN.....WM. G. M'CANDLESS.

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENCY.

SWEARINGEN & M'CANDLESS,

No. 114 FOURTH ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

General Agents for Western Pennsylvania of

Continental Life Insurance Co.,

OF NEW YORK.

FIRE, LIVE STOCK and all descriptions of Insurance effected in responsible Companies, at lowest rates. jy20:6ts TUS

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

PITTSBURGH, July 1st, 1867.

Notice is hereby given that JAMES BLAIR has this day been admitted into the firm of

MORROW & BARNHILL,

Proprietors O'Hara Boiler Works. The name and style of the firm will, from this date, be

MORROW, BARNHILL & CO.

jy2:6ds

CITY CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Pittsburgh, July 1st, 1867.

CITY WEIGH SCALES.

Sealed Proposals, addressed to the Finance Committee of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, will be received at this office until WEDNESDAY, July 10th, 1867, at 8 o'clock p. m., for Weighmasters for the several City Weigh Scales. Bidders will state how much per cent. of the gross revenue arising from said Scales they will pay to the city for the use of the same.

JOHN McCARGO,

jy2:6ds Controller.

ST. CLAIR BILLIARD ROOMS.

A PLEASANT PLACE TO SPEND AN HOUR.

The large and commodious rooms on the

Southwest Corner of St. Clair and Liberty Sts.,

Have been newly fitted up for

First Class Billiard Rooms.

Everything is new, clean and neat, and is under the Superintendency of M. EGAN & BRYAN, one of the oldest and most experienced men in the business. Step in and try our tables.

jy6:6ds

NOTICE.

W. J. MYERS,

(OF MYERS, HOPPER & CO.,)

Having sold his interest to WM. S. WILT, on April 1st, 1867, retires from the firm. and Mr. WILT enters as a partner from that date. The name of the firm will remain as usual, and continue on at their old stand,

No. 45 SMITHFIELD STREET.

jy2:6ds

LINDEN GROVE RE-OPENED.

This well known and popular Grove and the one in general use by citizens, is being located just at the

OAKLAND RAILWAY STATION,

will be re-opened to the public, with a new platform, and everything complete for Picnic Parties, on

THE 4TH OF JULY.

Also, the extensive grounds adjoining, (formerly the old camp ground,) will be rented on reasonable terms to Base Ball Clubs.

For particulars inquire at the

OAKLAND RAILWAY STATION,

OAKLAND.

jy2:6ds

NEW BOOK STORE,

Union Sabbath School Book Store.

Bibles and Testaments, Sabbath School Library Books and Requisites; Theological, School and Blank Books, Stationery, &c., and a full and Miscellaneous Books constantly on hand and all orders promptly filled, as cheap as the cheapest.

W. G. HANNAN,

jy3:TUWS 113 Third St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

HAY RAKE WELCOME.

This is the best rake made, and can be used on any kind of ground. It is so self-operating, requiring only a child of eight years to work it, that all will be convinced of its simplicity. It cannot be equalled as a labor saving machine. Come and examine it. Sold wholesale and retail at the works, in Columbiana, Ohio, and at No. 319 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, by

W. J. WALLACE.

jy6:6ds&TF

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEARTHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, and WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite the Monongahela House.

NEW STORE.

H. W. HORBACH,

Confectioner, Fruit Store & Bakery,

ICE CREAM SALOON, and

LADIES' ORDINARY.

209 SMITHFIELD STREET, between Seventh and Liberty.

my27:6ms

CHARLES REIZENSTEIN,

152 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,

(Fourth door above Diamond.)

Glass, China Ware & Table Cutlery

At EASTERN PRICES. Everything required in a first class store on hand. Call and examine our goods. je13:a

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SECOND BANKERS' AND MERCHANT GRAND CONFESSATIONE PERPETUAL CENT, will most positively take place at IRVIN HALL, on the evening of July 24th, 1867. The largest, greatest and most successful ever inaugurated in the world. A Present with every ticket.

The First Grand Concert was given on July 4th. It was a grand success. The music in Irvin Hall was filled with the elite of the city. True and exact appointed a committee of nine of the leading Bankers and Merchants, to examine the corresponding numbers to the tickets and the Register Book. Those that all is correct before making the grand distribution of prizes at the last Concert, on the 24th of July.

A gift with every ticket. The Grand Distribution of present will be conducted by the Mutual Benefit principle. A pro-rata Distribution of Profits to Ticket holders. Capital, $1,257,146. Tickets $1 each. A present with every ticket.

A reference to the number of presents and the several sums

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

DRY GOODS!

Wholesale and Retail at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

No. 180 & 182 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Black Silks.

Fine Lawns;

Plain and Printed Percales;

Plain and Printed Marseilles;

Checks and Tickings;

Cottonades & Farmers' Linen;

Fine and Heavy Flannels;

Bleached & Brown Shirtings;

Corsets and Hoop Skirts;

Mosquito Netting;

Hosiery and Notions;

Bird Eye Linen, Dimity;

Irish Linens;

Corded Skirting Muslin;

Shirred Muslin;

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

A Large Assortment of

White Marseilles;

Buff and White Brilliants;

Undressed Cambric;

Striped and Barred Jaconet;

Do. do. Nainsook;

Bishops Lawn, Indian Mull;

Bird Eye Linen, Dimity;

Irish Linens;

Corded Skirting Muslin;

Shirred Muslin;

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

HAVE YOU BEEN IN THE

New Trimming Store?

IF NOT, CALL AT

W. H. MILLER'S,

No. 64 Market Street,

(Opposite J. W. BARKER'S.)

N. B.—A full line of

Alexandre's Kid Gloves,

Just received this day.

jy8:a28

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

Have just opened a large new stock of seasonable

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

Which they offer at EASTERN PRICES. Merchants assorting up should call at

No. 115 Wood Street.

C. ARBUTHNOT. W. T. SHANNON. J. G. STEPHENSON

je29:a28

CLOSING OUT SALE,

OF

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

AT THE STORE OF

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.,

No. 87 Market Street.

NO OLD GOODS.

STOCK ENTIRELY NEW,

Bought since the decline, and selling

cheaper than any Stock in the City.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

No. 87 Market Street.

NEW AND

DESIRABLE GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS, SHAWLS,

Cassimeres and Cloths,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES!

S. C. HESS,

No. 100 Ohio Street,

(Corner of Ohio and Commons,)

ALLEGHENY.

je19:a26

NOW IN STOCK,

AT

EATON'S.

A Large Assortment of

White Marseilles;

Buff and White Brilliants;

Undressed Cambric;

Striped and Barred Jaconet;

Do. do. Nainsook;

Bishops Lawn, Indian Mull;

Bird Eye Linen, Dimity;

Irish Linens;

Corded Skirting Muslin;

Shirred Muslin;

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

130 and 132 Federal St.,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

☞ Orders promptly filled.

jy2

NEW DRY GOODS STORE!

OPEN

Monday, June 17th,

WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

NEW DRY GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

JOSEPH HORNE & CO'S.

HOSIERY,

NOTIONS, SHAWLS,

Cassimeres and Cloths,

WHICH WILL BE SOLD,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES!

S. C. HESS,

No. 100 Ohio Street,

(Corner of Ohio and Commons,)

ALLEGHENY.

je19:a26

NOW IN STOCK,

AT

EATON'S.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF TRIMMINGS.

Jet Bead and Bugle Glimps and Fringes

Crystal Bead Glimps and Drop Trimmings.

Jet and Crystal Ornaments.

Fancy Silk and Jet Drop Buttons.

Fine Assortment of Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.

English Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons, all widths and shades.

Colored Velvet Ribbons.

Elegant Assortment Real Point and Applique Laces and Handkerchiefs.

FULL LINE ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES.

The Jobbing Trade will find a complete stock of the above goods in our Wholesale Department, together with a great variety of

Fancy Goods & Notions Generally,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

my21:a26

DENNISON & HECKERT,

No. 27 Fifth Street,

ARE SELLING

KID GLOVES for	$1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
KID GLOVES, only	1.00.
STRAW HATS for	45c.
STRAW HATS for	25c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	50c.
FINER STRAW HATS for	30c.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS, 15c. per pair, or two pair for 25 cents.

LADIES' HOOP SKIRTS, 50c., 60c., 75c., 80c., 90c. and $1.00.

DENNISON & HECKERT.

je28:

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley.

PITTSBURGH, Pa.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

The Late Col. Riddle.

We find in the Philadelphia Lutheran *Missionary*, the following beautiful and touching tribute to our recently deceased fellow citizen, Col. William Riddle. The hearts of many of our readers with whom the gallant deceased was a personal favorite, will make grateful response to this just testimony of his social and military character. The author was formerly a surgeon in the army, having served with Col. Riddle. Here is what he says:

The youthful soldier William Riddle arrived at our headquarters in October, 1861, bearing a commission as Second Lieutenant. His advent was not warmly welcomed, as his appointment was unusual, the company to which he was assigned having been denied the right of electing their commander. Disappointed aspirants for promotion were prejudiced against the frail form and boyish face of their new officer. But he entered upon the discharge of his duties manfully, trusting to overcome opposition by merit, which always wins the love of soldiers. He did not trust in vain.

Soon after he joined the Regiment he took sick and was confined to his tent. During his illness his brother John visited him. John was patient in the cause of the country, and sought admission in the ranks. I declined to examine him as I thought him to young too endure the hardships and exposures of camp and field service, although he was of a stout and well knit frame. Beside he was the only son his widowed mother had at home. He was importunate. I was obdurate. "Examine me," he said; "I am strong and healthy and can bear the fatigues and dangers I court. If you refuse to accept me, I will be received in another command." Where? I asked. He objected to tell, lest I should interfere to thwart him. He did go into service in another Regiment, and was honored with a wound before we broke camp.

On the 26th of June, 1862, the first of the "seven days" fighting began. It took place near Mechanicsville. The enemy assailed in vastly superior force, and the action on our side was sustained by the Pennsylvania Reserves. The rebels were repulsed with great slaughter, and we held the ground until the morning of the 28th, when we were ordered to fall back upon Gains' Hill. Our victory was purchased by the loss of some of our bravest men. The wounded were carried to a little mill, at the rear of the field. While working among the sufferers, I came upon our young Lieutenant, lying by the bank of the head stream. I imagined if he was wounded. "Yes, but not badly; attend to those poor fellows who are worse hurt, and then look after me." I found that he had been struck on the top of the head by a bullet, which ploughed a deep furrow in the scalp.

The wounded were transferred to Savage Station, whence it was hoped they could be sent home. Then I thought my patient had been taken. But the next day, unknown to me, he took part in the fierce fight, in which his captain was killed by a shot through the skull. At midnight of the 29th, I was called, on the march, to see a man who needed instant care; when I found him faint and exhausted, and that he had nearly fallen from a horse he had been riding. We watched him all that fearful night, while cut off and surrounded by the enemy. The next day he was quite refreshed. Every moment we expected an attack. I exacted a promise from him that he would keep out of action, stating strongly the danger the excitement and fatigue of battle would bring. The engagement soon opened. The counsel I gave him was forgotten, and he went into the struggle. The 30th of June, at New Market Cross Roads, was a sad occasion for our Regiment. Col. Simmons, the idol of the command, and many brave officers, were slain; and but a skeleton of the regiment reached Malvern Hill, the next morning. Our Lieutenant was not among the number. He was seen on a charge, but none could tell what had been his fate. The awful thunder at Malvern Hill closed the appalling "seven days;" and the noble army that was wronged out of triumph, was bleeding, but safe at Harrison's Landing, on the James. Exchange of prisoners took place early, and some of our returning boys, reported that as they passed Libby, on their way to the transport boats, they heard a familiar voice hailing them in mirthful ejaculations; and turning their eyes to the prison window, they discovered the handsome form of our lost Lieutenant. Our congratulations that his safety had at length been exchanged when he appeared among us, clad in rebel uniform, torn and dirty, a most gracious presentment, he having escaped from Libby, in clothes furnished by a Union family in Richmond, eluded the pickets, and made his way down the hostile Chickahominy to our encampment. He was the centre of attraction.

General Reynolds, admiring his gallantry, placed him upon his staff, upon which he served, until the general was assigned to the command of the Pennsylvania militia, on the eve of the Maryland campaign, and when he was transferred to the staff of Gen. Meade. In the battle of Antietam he was severely wounded. He was again placed on the staff of General Reynolds, was with this great soldier when killed, and escorted the body to Baltimore, on its way to Lancaster. From the battle of Gettysburgh, until after the army had invaded Petersburg, he was a staff officer of Gen Meade. His health became so much shattered, that he was forced to resign; he left the service with honor, bearing the rank of Lieutenant Colonel. I saw him last, about two months ago, pale, thin, with a weary look, but bright eye and merry voice.

From the sickness of the camp, the wounds of the battle field, escaping the poison of the prison. Surviving so many of his companions in arms, his captain, his majors, Lieut. Colonel, his colonel, General, William Riddle fell a victim in your crime stained city to the cowardly blow of a drunken ruffian, a miserable wretch whom the government the gallant soldier defended amid such perils selected to hold its appointment.

Four years ago, he attended the bleeding remains of the dead hero of Gettysburg, on their way to their final resting place; a few days since, the living hero of Gettysburg, accompanied his own wounded body to the sepulchre of his fathers.

He had won a brave reputation, he was considered in the Legislature as talented, and was a favorite in society; it was hard to die at twenty-six, with so much to make life inviting!

Vain are merely human distinctions, and merely human enjoyments. The hopes that reach not "behind the veil" are false and false; the life spent not here as a fragment of eternity or empty and frivolous.

STATE OF KANSAS.

Excursion Over the Union Pacific Railway, E. D.

(Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Gazette.)

St. Louis, June 29, 1867.

RETURN FROM POND CREEK.

The gentlemen who went on to Pond Creek from Fort Harker have returned safe and well. John D. Perry, Esq., the President of the Company, accompanied them. They all speak in glowing terms of the interest of the trip and of the beauty of the country through which they passed. The savages did not molest them. Gen. Hancock, with a small military force, accompanied them up; the return trip was made in stage coaches.

Pond Creek is within eight or ten miles of the western boundary of the State of Kansas; yet for the entire distance from Fort Harker to that place the prairies are clothed with luxuriant grass, and the soil is rich and deep. Timber is scarce, but there seems to be no lack of water. The only lake that I have already described between Salina and Fort Harker, a deep brown sandy loam, well adapted to the cultivation of wheat, but all these gentlemen concur in representing the country beyond Fort Harker as still better than that over which we passed on this side of that point. They speak of the prairies of the Buffalo grass region as exceedingly beautiful and picturesque, and that the country is sure to settle up as fast as the railroad progresses.

At Fort Wallace the excursionists organized a meeting for the purpose of giving expression of what all that they had seen and experienced had upon their minds.

Pond Creek (Fort Wallace) is an important point on this line; for there or in that vicinity it is that the line to New Mexico leaves the line to Denver. The distance from this point to Denver is 191 miles. To Santa Fe it is 392 miles. Both these routes are good ground for railroad purposes. With the exception of a hill of a few miles in width, in which the soil is said to be impregnated with alkali, the country between Pond Creek and Denver is well adapted to the raising of stock; but I am told that without irrigation it is not adapted to the ordinary purposes of agriculture. With this, however, it is exceedingly prolific, both coal and pine timber are found in great abundance as the foot hills of the mountains are approached.

But the southwestern route through New Mexico is by far more interesting and important; for it appears now to be a settled point that through New Mexico and Arizona, and not through the stupendous system of mountains, which begin at Denver and end only on the banks of the Sacramento, this coming year will seek its ultimate destination, the tide water of the Pacific. Into the natural gorges of those mountains, and into the dense artificial cuts required for a railroad, the light dry snows of that region will drift in such quantities as to defy all human power and skill to keep them clear. Even as late as the first week of the present month some of the traveled passes through the mountains, between the heads of the Platte and the Great Salt Lake Valley, were filled with from ten to twenty feet of snow—not snow which had fallen in, but drifted in, and over which men and teams were passing as upon *terra firma*. But engines and railway trains cannot run *over* snow drifts; and where they are so enormous it is clear that they cannot run *through* them. It is equally certain that those long, deep, narrow gorges or cuts cannot be kept clear by any muscular or mechanical force that can be employed for that purpose; for if cleared to-day, they may be filled again to-morrow. To travel by rail through such a region in the winter season—and the winter in those mountains is nearly half the year—would be attended with such frightful peril that few would have the hardihood to brave it; for imagine a passenger train caught in a snow-drift, far from any human habitation, and buried, perchance, in a few hours under a mass in which even the train itself would cease to be a distinguishable object.

Some propose to put the road under roof in all such places; but this is easier talked about than done. Moreover the advocates of that expedient appear to forget that *fire* is still more formidable and uncontrollable than snow. It may suit the temper of some high spirited and energetic gentlemen to expunge the word *impossible* from their vocabulary; and, having a powerful Government at their back, to imagine themselves to be omnipotent; but prudent men, such as those who manage the Eastern Division, hesitate to rush blindly with which they, nor any other men, are not able to grapple.

They have, however, that when their energetic rivals of the Platte and Salt Lake an admirable alternative. They can drop to a more Southern latitude, where there are no snows to obstruct them, nor to attendous heights to scale. This Southern deflection of the line begins at or near Pond Creek.

The following information respecting the country between Pond Creek and Santa Fe I have from W. S. Stone, Esq., Agent of the Santa Fe Stage Company.

From Pond Creek to Fort Lyon, on the Arkansas river, about 300 miles north west of which the Rattlesnake river crosses the west line of the State of Arkansas—rolling prairies, a good buffalo grass region, (estimated)	60 miles.
From Fort Lyon—which is in the midst of a very fertile district, the road continues W. up the Valley of the Purgatory, through a country which beyond the valley is rolling buffalo grass prairie, to Trinadad, the base of the Raton mountains	126 miles.
Thence to summit of Raton Pass	15 "
Thence to Red River	14 "
Thence to Santa Fe, through numerous valleys, and several Mexican towns, some of considerable size	182 "
Total from Pond Creek to Santa Fe	402 miles.

This is the stage road. It is probable that the railway line will run a few miles east and south of Santa Fe to Albuquerque *via* Fort Union, at the eastern base of the Raton mountains, and thus avoid some mountain passes and keep in a better country. The country all the way from Pond Creek to Albuquerque is for the most part one of the finest grazing regions in the United States; but it is utterly valueless until opened and rendered accessible by railroad communication. But when it shall be so developed, it will become a large source of natural wealth and prosperity. Throughout the greater part of that immense pastoral district cattle require no stored food in the winter season, for the grass of the prairies, whether green or dry, is always good and nutritious. That is the country of the hitherto unconquerable Apaches.

The recent discovery of rich gold placers in New Mexico adds greatly to the importance and prospective success of this road. But really it seems that from the point where the mountains are first reached, on the western border of the great "Buffalo Region," to the shores of the Pacific, the line of the road runs through one continuous field of the precious metals, besides much timber and coal.

Leaving Albuquerque, the line, through the heart of Arizona—that richest of our territories in gold and silver, but the most difficult to reach—presents no serious difficulties. Long valleys, running in the right direction, bear it onward towards the border of California, whence, turning the southern extremity of the great Sierra Nevada range, it passes up through southern California, midway between the mountain and the ocean, to San Francisco, touching the fine port of San Diego by a short branch, and the head of the Gulf of California and the port of Guaymas, if need be, by others.

This route may be somewhat longer than that through Utah and Nevada, but the gradients will be so much smaller as more than to compensate for this lengthening of the line. For all purposes for which a railroad is desired to be shorter, to-wit: speed and economy of transportation, it is believed that this is virtually the shorter line, whether it is longer in miles than the other is not yet known; for the length of line necessary to wind round the labyrinthine mountains of Utah is not yet an ascertained quantity. Be that as it may, it is certain that its grades will be lighter, that it can never be obstructed by snow, and that the country it will open up and furnish freight for the proportion of the mixture of this Clay to will be found to be of the richest character. The line is already completed between Pond Creek and Denver, and the work of construction is being pushed forward with great energy. The cars are now engaged by this company in a careful examination, survey and development of this line. Other surveying parties of equal ability are now engaged in locating the road between Pond Creek and Denver.

J. C.

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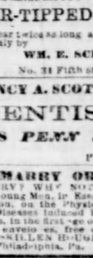

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HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED with me in business, FRANCIS S. BAILEY, Jr. JOHN D. BAILEY.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—The best Farm in Fairfield township, West moreland county, Pa., containing about 200 acres, situated six miles south of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Bolivar Station. The improvements are a large brick dwelling house, with nine rooms, a good cellar; a frame bank barn, stabling, with the best of stabling. Two ample and one peach orchard. The whole farm is in a high state of cultivation, the fences all new. No. 1; the soil is good, and is well watered; about 100 acres cleared, the remainder in good white oak timber. This property is offered at the low price of fifty dollars per acre. Possession given immediately.

Also, a valuable Garden Farm, containing 80 acres, situated in Elizabeth township, Allegheny county, Pa., on the Youghiogheny river, and near Elrod's station, on the Connellsville Railroad, about nineteen miles from the city. The improvements are a two-story brick house with six rooms, hall running through the house, with cellar; a No. 1 barn and other outbuildings. Abundance of the best fruits, of all varieties. Churches, Schools and Mills very convenient. Persons wishing to engage in gardening would do well to call and purchase quickly.

Also, a Farm of 60 acres, situated in West Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Pa., also situated on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The improvements are a two-story frame house, with five rooms, a large frame barn, with corn crib, carriage house, a good three-spring house and other outbuildings. Also, a two-story frame barn, 44x36, a large number of fruit trees, a considerable quantity of limestone on the place, and coal but a short distance. Convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills, &c. I am authorized to sell this property very cheap and on easy terms.

Also, An excellent farm of 100 acres, of which 50 acres are under cultivation, situate in Christian county, Illinois. Improvements—a new frame dwelling house, with seven rooms, a large choice fruit trees, good fencing, &c., all lies within one mile of a railroad depot, which will be sold on reasonable terms. City property taken in part exchange if desired.

Also, a Farm of 80 acres in Penn township, Westmoreland county, 25 acres cleared and under cultivation, 45 acres of timber, mostly oak and other timber, 2 dwelling houses, 1 of them a stories, the other 1 1-2 story, with a tenant house, with a stable, and other outbuildings; also a good orchard; young orchard of 2 apple trees, all within one hundred rods of the Pennsylvania Central railroad; 20 miles east of Pittsburgh, and three miles west of Greensburg. This farm is pleasantly and eligibly situated in a good neighborhood, and will be sold on terms to suit purchaser. Title is good.

Also, a two-story Brick House, with 10 rooms; 20 feet front and 36 feet back, with two good lots, situated in the village of Saltsburgh, Derry township, Westmoreland county, Pa., on the bank of the Conemaugh river immediately opposite the borough of Blairsville. This property will be sold at a great sacrifice.

Also, a Farm of 220 acres, situated in East Wheatfield township, Indiana county, Penna. This farm is well watered, has a good two-story frame barn, and other outbuildings; about 50 cleared, and under good fencing; the balance in good timber. The soil is of a good quality, well watered, convenient to churches, schools, mills, &c. It will be sold at the low price of $40 per acre. Possession immediately.

For further particulars, enquire of

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VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY.

Three Brick Dwelling Houses,

ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE.

Near Ross Street. Lots 21 feet by 91. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

No. 66 Smithfield street.

jy4:a1

IMPROVED PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Situate in Lawrenceville, and Springfield, adjoining, ranging in prices from $1,000 to $4,000. Will be sold on reasonable terms if applied for soon. Embrace this opportunity.

For further information, apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of G. S. BATES,

jy5 Butler street, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on Locust street, Manchester; lot 30 by 170 feet. Price, $4,500.

Also, Two small HOUSES AND LOTS on Sedgwick street, near outer depot of P. F. W. & C. R. W. Price, $500 each.

Also, Two Lots on Western avenue, near Tremont street, Allegheny City. Price $600 Terms easy. Apply to

JAMES CRAIG,

Also, several small houses and lots in good locations. Inquire of J. SIDES & CO., 97 Beaver, near Chesnut St., Manchester.

jy11:w3

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

The house and lot at present occupied by the subscriber, situated on Bidwell street, (Manchester) Allegheny, 30 feet by 100 feet, 10 inches to Allegheny avenue. Terms easy.

JOHN S. CRAIG.

jy11:w3 Bidwell street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE.

ONE NEW TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

Located within a few yards of Sewickley Station, on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Rail Way, containing seven rooms, with cellar underneath. Possession given immediately.

For terms apply to

L. KELLY, Auctioneer,

my28 No. 4 Federal st., Allegheny.

FOR SALE OR RENT, CHEAP—A Farm at Carpenterville Station, on the Central Railroad containing 125 acres; improvements, two comfortable dwelling houses, all in eastern and good for cultivation. Also, several other farms, in good condition and well improved, for sale and to rent. Will sell on easy terms. Also, a number of good building lots in the city and suburbs.

For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM S. WARD,

jy6:a28 Real Estate Agent, opposite the Cathedral.

FOR SALE,

A Beautiful Building Site,

Only 2¼ miles from the city, containing 3½ ACRES, well watered by two fine springs. Fine view of the river. Apply to

JOHN D. SCULLY,

jy11:a70 First National Bank.

FOR SALE—A convenient, WELL-FINISHED HOUSE,

Of eight rooms; lot filled with many varieties of large and small bearing fruit trees; eligibly situated in the borough of Sewickley, only 12 miles from the city. Also, a convenient Stable, Carriage House, &c. Apply to

D. D. WATSON,

jy2 :a66:TTS New Brighton, Pa.

FOR SALE—That DESIRABLE House and Lot at 62 Sixth St.,

Between Smithfield and Grant street; containing thirteen rooms, with all the modern conveniences, wash house, roomy yard, and two-story house in the rear.

PH. R. MERTZ,

BANKER AND BROKER,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

Government Securities,

Gold, Silver,

And Coupons,

Bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

ALL SERIES 7 3-10 BONDS

Converted into 5-20's, 1865,

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth & Wood Streets.

TO HOLDERS OF 7-30'S.

Having made special arrangements with

Jay Cooke & Co.,

Our correspondents, we are prepared to convert 7-30's into 5-20's of 1865.

Bonds on Hand for Delivery.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Bankers,

CORNER FOURTH AND SMITHFIELD STS.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

Stocks bought and sold on commission in New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

ROBINSON BROS.,

No. 78 FOURTH STREET.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 8, 1867.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 138¾; Eighty-one bonds, 109½; Five Twenties, 1862, 111½; Five Twenties, 1864 108¾; Five Twenties, 1865, 108¾; 1865 ditto new, 107¾; 5 per Cents, 1874, 103; New York Central Railroad, 106¾; Erie Railroad, 68½; Reading Railroad, 106¾; Old South-ern Railroad, 84; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 87½; Chicago and Rock Island, 97½; Chicago and Northwestern, 64¾; Chicago and Northwestern preferred 67¾; Fort Wayne Railroad, 100¾. Mining Stocks Gregory, 6,50; Corydon, 2,01; Quartz Hill, 1,80.

Gold is rather lower to-day, the extremes were 138¾@138¾. The effects of the Government disbursements are beginning to be felt in the gold room, and a more bearish feeling is prevalent. The total payments on account of the July coupons are a little over five millions; the balance is in favor of prior coupons. Government securities are firmer to-day, especially those of 1862, 1864 and 1865, where there is accrued interest. Seven Thirties are firm, and Ten Forties steady, with a light demand. Railroad shares are lower for want of outside support. Nothing but an abundance of idle capital in Wall street keeps up the market; a pressing demand for legitimate business purposes would greatly reduce the values of Railroad shares until there was a sufficient increase in their net earnings.

Mining shares better, without any advance, and unless mining companies practice the same economy as private individuals do shares representing investments will keep very low. High rates of interest is now paid by parties of good standing who looked to the banks for accommodation, but who now have to resort to the street to get money.

There is much idle capital seeking employment, but parties prefer to keep greenbacks instead of investing in business, and bonds almost too high to be a profitable investment.

Closing quotations received by James T. Brady:

U. S. Sixes, 1881	109½
" 5-20s, 1862	111¾
" " 1864	108½
" " 1865	108¾
" 10-40s	102½
" Consols	107¾
August 7-30s	107½
June 7-30s	106¾
June Compounds, 1864	117
July Compounds, 1864	138¾
August Compounds, 1864	107¾

The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the week ending Saturday, July 6th:

	Exchanges.	Balances
July 1	$3,260,301 04	$114,058 20
July 2	3,355,740 28	92,863 40
July 3	2,947,252 79	70,911 45
July 5	376,923 30	38,750 15
July 6	3,319,9 0 29	49,036 29
Totals	$15,744 299 90	$375,459 28

The recent failures have occasioned considerable gossip in commercial circles, and it is to be hoped that they will not turn out as bad as many have been led to believe; but, as a way is the case, these suspensions have produced a panicky feeling which will take considerable time to overcome. In regard to the liabilities and assets, we have nothing but the wildest kind of rumors, and we are of the opinion that, outside of the parties who are interested and who have a right to know, there is nothing known definitely, and this, probably, is as it should be.

Rumors were current to-day that a prominent oil man has been "forced to the wall." We have no positive basis, and give the rumor for what it is worth, not pretending to vouch for its correctness. There were also reports of another failure.

We allude to these, as to other cases in yesterday's issue, because they are spoken of freely in business circles; the popular versions of the facts are so conflicting that we are not without hope that the several parties may be enabled to effect satisfactory arrangements, and thus avert impending disaster to themselves and others.

It is stated in the June report of the Agricultural Department that in some parts of the South there have been complaints of rust in the wheat, but it has been mainly confined to the leaf, while the grain was so nearly ripe as not be liable to attack. The heaviest crop has been gathered in Georgia and the other Gulf States with a very gratifying result. The average yield of wheat is as large in the majority of the States as last year, though it is less in a few of wheat growing States. Texas, Kansas and Indiana report a diminished average, and Virginia, Georgia, Arkansas and Tennessee a largely increased breadth. The New England States show a slight increase. The Middle States a similar advance not exceeding six per cent. The Southern wheat growing States show an average increase of twenty per cent. If the conditions continue favorable, at least two hundred millions of bushels may be expected in all the States and Territories. Other cereals are represented as in good condition.

There is considerable demand among the outside public for some of the leading railroad shares, founded in part on the ease in money, chiefly on the anticipation of good crops, but chiefly on the conviction that the leading lines of road were built in advance of the public demand, the country is being enriched and developed by them, and will soon remunerate them, and will soon remove the best situated lines remunerative. Such arguments as these are very plausible to the best situated to them, apparently is largely due the investment demand which has recently sprung up for railroad securities. The investment demand has also received an impulse from similar causes, and it is especially stimulated by the fact that the shares in a number of the best railroads which were formerly on the speculative list are no longer floating in the market, but have been taken out of the street, and are firmly held by investors. The volume of shares available for the ordinary operations of speculators is consequently lessened. Hence the effect of small quantities of these persons being concentrated on fewer points, it is all the more effective there.—*New York Post.*

—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: "The stockholders of the Ohio National Bank, by a unanimous vote, accepted the proposition to consolidate with the Merchants' National Bank. The latter will then have a capital of $1 000 000. The name of the bank and officers will undergo no change, the Merchants' National has declared a semi-annual dividend of 8 per cent., payable on demand, and an extra dividend of 4 per cent., payable August 1."

—The closer vigilance observed by the Government in protecting the honest tax payers, by criminally prosecuting those who defraud the Government by criminally evading their tax, is beginning to show itself in practical results. As a first case of the kind, a merchant of Boston has been convicted and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary for two years. New York is now considered the chief centre of traffic in illicit whisky, and a determination is manifested to ventilate doings there. This is the first offender who has been brought before the Courts of the United States in New York or Brooklyn, for sentence under the statute providing penalties for violating the Internal Revenue Law, and as he received the extreme penalty of the law, imprisonment and fine, it would seem that henceforth the business is to be more dangerous than it has been in the past. Judge Benedict, in sentencing the prisoner, remarked that it seemed to have become understood at the revenue law can be violated with impunity, "but," said he, "this must be understood, otherwise." The warning is a salutary one, and we have no doubt will have its effect, especially if it comes to be understood that it will be followed up in other like cases.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Receipts—4,564 beeves, 16,392 sheep and lambs, 19,645 swine. Offerings of beef are unusually light to-day and with active demand from butchers. There was rather more tone to the market, and in some cases holders succeeded in entabling an advance. There were a number unsold, about ten of which were quickly disposed of at $13@17,50 for extras, the latter an outside price, $16,50@17 for prime, $15,75@16,25 for first quality, $15,25@15,50 for fair to good, and $14@15 for ordinary to inferior. Sheep—The market is a shade firmer, though prices are not quotably higher, and the demand is fair; extras, $7; prime, $6,50@6 75; ordinary and common, $5@6,50; inferior, $4@5,50. The Hog market is active and 50@25c higher; twenty six car loads were on sale and quickly sold at from $7,25 to $7,50 per cwt. The market closed steady.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8.—Dry Goods market quiet but prices generally firm, at 18 for Atlantic A, and 17½ for Lonsdale Bleached. Unbleached Sheetings 17@17½ for Stark A; 16½ for Ca'ot A, Medford and Augusta, and 16½ for Atlantic N. Shirtings—23 for Hill's Semper Idem. Bleached Shirtings—17 for Blackstone; 18 New Market C; 13 Great Falls; and 26 for Amoskeag A. Ticking—20 for Pittsfield and Amoskeag. Stripes—20 for Hibernia. Checks—22½ for Cottondales. Points—9@19 Gingham—22½ for Delaines—20; challies and Armures, 20@23. Persian De'aines, 28; Brown Drills—15@19; Laconia, 17½. Corset Jeans—12½ for bales, do 10½@12½ for Glazed Cambrics

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 138¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, July 8, 1867.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy at 4@6 per cent. Sterling quiet at 9¾@10¾. Gold a shade easier, opening at 139, advancing to 139¾, and closing at 138¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments stronger with a good demand: Coupons 1881, 109¾@109¾; new 5-20s 1865, 107¾@107¾; do 1867, 107¾@107¾; June and July, 1865, 107¾.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

Loans, $246,361,237; increase, $3,813,281. Specie, $10,932,171; increase, $1,094,175. Circulation, $23,909,307; increase, $126,857. Deposits, $191,594,312; increase, $5,311,056. Legal tender, $71,909,472; increase, $4,221,717.

STOCKS.

The stock market is lower, but closed steady. 5:30 prices:—American Gold, 138¾@ 138¾; Ohio certificates, 97@97¾; Cumberland Coal, 87¾@87¾; Quicksilver, 32¾; Mariposa, 10¾@11; Western Union Telegraph, 47¾@ 47¾; Pacific Mail, 140¾@140¾; Atlantic, 107¾ @107¾; New York Central, 104½; Erie, 68¾@ 68¾; Hudson River, 109¾; Reading, 105¾@106¾; Michigan Central, 106¾@109¾; Michigan Southern, 93¾@93¾; Illinois Central, 122¾@ 123; Pittsburgh, 87¾@88; Toledo, 120@120¾; Rock Island, 96¾@96¾; Northwestern, 44¾@ 44¾; do. preferred, 66¾@66¾; Fort Wayne, 100¾@100¾; Wabash, 30¾.

MINING MARKET.

Is more active: Gregory, 6,70@6,75; Corydon, 2,00@2,05; Quartz Hill, 1,80@1,92½; Sensenderfer; 103@103½; Smith and Parmlee, 46; Davidson Copper, 12¾@12¾.

SUB-TREASURY RECEIPTS.

Are $8,835 877; payments, $10,440,302; balance, $129,008,066.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, July 8.—Flour in good demand for spring; sales 1300 bbls at $10,50@11,75. Rye Flour nominal. Wheat quiet; sales 350 bush No 2 at $1,30. Corn opened steady but closed to better; sales 45,000 bush No 2 mixed western at 88c; also sales 24,000 bush at 89c. Oats closed to better; sales 42,000 bush No 2 Chicago at 69c; also sales 13,000 do at 66c. Rye and Barley unchanged. Mess Pork $23,25 for heavy. Lard 12¾@13c. Freights 12½c for corn to New York. Receipts—Flour, 2,000 bbls; wheat, 5,000 bush; corn, 330,000 bush; oats, 186,000 bush; rye, 5,000 bush. Shipments—Corn, 154,000 bush; oats, 39,000 bush. Grain in store—Wheat, 63,000 bush; corn, 52,000 bush; oats, 220,000 bush; rye, 12,000 bush; peas, 6,000 bush.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, July 8.—Cotton; sales 1200 bales low middling at 23¾c; receipts 250 bales. Stock Louisiana Sugar very light; fair, quoted at 12@13c, and low yellow at 10c. No molasses in market. Cuba Sugar; fair, 14c; Nos. 12 to 14, 13½c; Molasses quoted at 47@50c. Flour very firm; sing e cash sales, $11 at $11,50. Oats firm and held at 75@80c. Corn firm; prime tierce retailing at 125c; keg, 135; @140. Pork firm at $23,75. Bacon; fair jobbing demand at 10½c for sides, 11½c for rib sides, and 13½c for clear sides. Gold, 139¾. Sterling Exchange, 49½@53. New York Sight Drafts, ¼ premium.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Sales of 162 hogsheads leaf tobacco, at $2,75@15,75 for common lugs to medium leaf; good leaf, $29@35 @36,00, and $50@60 for fine cutting and manufacturing. Flour, superfine, $8 for old. Wheat, fancy, $1,40, and new, 92. Corn, 92@93c for shelled, delivered, 85@90c. Oats, 80@85c. Bacon is active; shoulders selling at 9½c, and clear sides at 12½@13c, packed. Lard, in tierces, is selling at 13@c. Mess Pork is selling at $21 75

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, July 8.—Coffee—Rio steady and inactive. Flour scarce and in demand; both wheat and corn 5@10c higher. Sold after wheat flour scarce and in demand. Wheat—new red $3 now white $2,90. Corn —white $1,11@1,12; mixed $1,02@1,03; yellow $1,07; mixed western $1,04. Oats 80@87c. Rye $1,40. Sugar steady and unchanged. Provisions scarce and in demand. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Petroleum unsettled and excited. Flour dull, with a small business; superfine, $8@8,50; extras, $9,50. Wheat quiet; old red, $2,60; new red, $2,2-@ 2,80. Rye, $2,50. Corn quiet; sales of 3,000 bush yellow, $1,11@1,12; mixed western $1,11. Oats steady, at 80c. Whisky in bond dull, at $1,30.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—Beef Cattle unsettled, but with a light demand; sales of 1,200 head, at 8@11c. Sheep; sales of 5,000 head, at 5½@6½c. Hogs active and higher; sales of 1,800 head, at 9@10 per 100 pounds.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., July 8—33 bales wool, 5 Harbaugh & Co; 109 do Spear, P; 8 do Schaing; 127 tres lamb, 5 do Graham & Thomas; 7 sides leather, 1 do Knox & Sons; 1 car potatoes, owner; 7 sass rags, 1 do Geo Hancock. Capt. High Campbell and Mr. Geo. O. Hart, clerk of the fast New Orleans packet, the Havana, left at the Monongahela House. The St. Charles has laid up at Portland, but will resume her trips shortly, or as soon as business revives.

We were startled while walking down Locust street yesterday by a hail from the gentlemanly and well-known voice, with the rich Irish brogue, of our excellent and highly esteemed old friend, Capt. P. O'Riley, who arrived from New Orleans yesterday. He was New Orleans at half past 5 o'clock Thursday evening, on the Great Republic, and arrived at Cairo at 9½ on Monday morning, just in time to take our train after having been detained twelve hours by fog, bad nights and landings, having answered every bell by laying down. Time three days and four hours. Capt. O'Riley is enthusiastic in his admiration of the Great Republic, and thinks her the greatest and most popular steamer ever built. Her outfit, her tables, and the gentlemanly bearing of her officers he thinks are unsurpassed; and he believes she will prove herself unequalled in speed. This opinion, coming from the source it does, for what Capt. P. O'Riley does not know about a steamboat is not worth knowing.—*Evansville Journal.*

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ESTABLISHED 1836.

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Would direct the attention of the public to the fact that our unsurpassing superior facilities through several large wine and liquor houses in Europe, and a resident partner always on hand, enables us to offer the various grades of choice wines and liquors at less than half the usual prices. Examination of qualities and comparison of prices respectfully solicited.

PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY constantly on hand.

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Orders executed at the New York, Philadelphia and Boston Stock Boards by telegraph, at the regular rates of Commission current in those cities.

A LIMITED PARTNERSHIP

has been entered into, to commence from the 10TH DAY OF JUNE, 1867, and to continue to JUNE 10TH, 1869, between Mr. MIL SCHALK, of the City of Pittsburgh, and CHARLES LENNIG, of the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania, the business to be that of dealing in and the refining of Petroleum, Coal or Shale Oils, and the Disposal, in exhaustive use, of the articles and products of the process, either by sale or further manufacture; to be conducted in the name of EMIL SCHALK, the General Partner, in the City of Pittsburgh. CHARLES LENNIG is the Special Partner, who has contributed thereto the sum of Fifty Thousand Dollars in cash.

EMIL SCHALK, General Partner.
CHARLES LENNIG, Special Partner.

Pittsburgh, June 10th, 1867.

Before me, A. S. NICHOLSON, an Alderman of the City of Pittsburgh, County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, personally appeared EMIL SCHALK, and made affirmation that CHARLES LENNIG has, as Special Partner contributed in cash the sum of $50,000 to the Partnership known as EMIL SCHALK & Co., and EMIL SCHALK, is the General Partner.

Pittsburgh, June 11th, 1867. jel8:n274

PITTSBURGH PAPER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Manufacturers of

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no29:n98

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First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done promptly on short notice. ja12:n287

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For the cure of all diseases of a private nature, in from 1 to 3 days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. All sexual Weakness, and all other diseases of the delicate organs and their prevention.

Cure warranted or money refunded.

Office hours—7 to 10 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p. m. Address letters, Dr. ——, 253½ Penn street.

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100 bbls A and B coffee sugar;
50 " C " "
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126, 128 and 130 Water Wood street.

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Attorney-at-Law,

No. 98 Fifth Street.

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R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,

Attorney-at-Law.

Office, No. 75 GRANT STREET.

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H. L. McCULLOUGH,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 104 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh.

my6:n245

C. B. M. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law

AND SOLICITOR IN BANKRUPTCY.

Offices at 93 DIAMOND STREET. my28:n77:TuTh

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apl:n171

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Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law,

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All legal business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention. ap11:n193

J. S. FERGUSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

NO. 80 FIFTH STREET,

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H. McCORMICK,

Attorney-at-Law,

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THOS. M. BAYNE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 67 Fifth Street,

mh30:n77 PITTSBURGH, PA.

W. A. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 93 Diamond Street,

mh8:n6 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE: No. 135 FOURTH STREET,

ap25:n46 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

No. 69 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my28:n36

B. F. BROWN,

(Late Loca Claim Agent, U. S. San. Com.,)

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No charge made until claims are settled, and then but a moderate fee.

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my30:n98

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jel8:n74

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Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot.

The Proprietor would respectfully inform the public that the Saloon and Dining Rooms are now open. The sleeping apartments will be ready for guests in a few weeks. Balls and parties furnished with suppers at the shortest notice. Private dining rooms for ladies. A table d'hote at 1 o'clock. Attention will be served at all hours of the day and night, Sundays included. The choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc., will be found at the bar.

JAS. K. LANAHAN,
my24:n98 Proprietor.

BROADWAY

Dining and Billiard Rooms,

409 & 411 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite the Union Depot.

Meals at all hours of the day and night, Sundays included. The best that the market affords will always be found on the tables. Balls and parties furnished with supper at the shortest notice. Choice LIQUORS, WINE, ALE and CIGARS will be found at the bar.

J. P. SNYDER, Proprietor.

my29:n

GREAT REVOLUTION IN THE WINE TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES. —PURE CALIFORNIA CHAMPAGNE, made and prepared as if for exportation. From pure California Wine, and taking the place of imported Champagne.

The undersigned would call the attention of Wine Dealers and Hotel Keepers to the following letter, which is a guarantee of the purity and quality of their Wines:

"CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26th, 1865.

"MESSRS. BOUCHER & CO.—Gentlemen: Having given your California Champagne a thorough test, we take pleasure in saying that we think it the best article of the kind we have ever used, and shall at once place it on our bill of fare. Yours truly, P. S. KIMBALL & CO."

Call and try our California Champagne.

BOUCHER & CO., 36 Dey st., N. Y

MEDICAL.

CONSUMPTION!

It would take a man a lifetime to read the treatises that have been written upon this important subject, and if a sick man were to attempt it he would make himself worse by the reading, and die before he got half through. The symptoms of the disease are, hacking cough, expectoration of matter or pus, pain in one or both lungs, chilliness, burning in the palms of the hands and soles of the feet, exhausting day or night sweats, hectic fever, wasting of flesh or marasmus, sometimes expectoration of blood. These are the usual outward symptoms, apparent not only to the observing physician, but to the patient's friends. There are, however, more important symptoms than these, which are only made manifest by auscultation and percussion, terms which mean, in a medical sense, thumping and listening, and they are employed outwardly in order to ascertain what is going on inside of the cavity of the chest. The signs of symptoms elicited in this way are almost surely demonstrate the true and exact condition of the respiratory organs. A perfect auscultator can not fail in ascertaining whether the Lungs are acting naturally or not. Hence it is the best method of examining the lungs. Their actual condition once discovered, the appropriate treatment is more rapidly arrived at, and every diseased part more completely under the influence of appropriate remedies. We have long been of the opinion that consumption or decay, or wasting of the bodily strength, was dependent on a depraved state of the blood, which carries, in its course, tuberculous matter, and deposits it in the lungs, or elsewhere in the body, just as calculi or stone is deposited in the bladder, a small particle of which attracts other particles, until it becomes of such offense to the natural functions as to bring on inflammatory action, which action, if it could, would carry it out of the system, and which could have been easily done in the beginning of such disease. Dr. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP is a complete and perfect cure in the forming stage of lung disease. It acts on the very principle we have stated above, by enabling the securing or carrying off organs to do a double share of work. Waste and repair are easily comprehended, and if the worn out material be carried off, and the renewing material of a proper character, there must be health and ease, the contrary of sickness and dis-ease. In many cases of consumption which have become settled, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup fails to cure, although it will do good in nearly all. He prepares a medicine called LUNG CURE or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE, which is a great tonic, and strengthens and restores the parts to be renewed, while it dissolves and carries out from the body those particles of worn out or extraneous matter, which only tend to clog or destroy it, by hindering the renewing material being deposited in proper place.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there a called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, as having heard of cures made by Dr. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me th upper obe of my left lung was very much diseased. He thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army January, 1866, on account of a wound in the ead, from a shell, and a disease which the army hysicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a le rible cough and fell away in strength an flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly af ter my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, after I was unable to go to Pittsburgh to get advice, whose medicines I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of and put myself under his treatment, he took examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my off lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought I would cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved, and my, chest, where it was sunk in away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM,
Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

A case of five years' standing cured by DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP:

DR. KEYSER:—My wife has been afflicted with a cough and difficulty of breathing for five or six years which, for several years, had gradually increased in violence. The complaint has been hereditary, and she had been treated by several physicians without any relief. In this state of her case I procured some of your PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP. I found the first time a fifty cent bottle, which relieved her very much; I then called and got a dollar bottle, which cured her entirely, and she has now no trace of the former disease, except weakness. I would also state that I used the medicine by it to a cold and cough. The medicine cured me by taking one dose. I express my entire satisfaction with the medicine, and you are at liberty to publish this if you desire to do so.

WM. WILSON,
Alderman, Fifth Ward.

Our son, JAMES PAINTER, some three years of age was afflicted with consumption of the lungs, for which he was discharged from the army. He was examined by four army physicians, who all agreed that he must die with the disease. We brought him to Dr. KEYSER, 120 Wood street, (now 120 Penn street,) who, after sounding his lungs, commenced to treat him, and cured him sound and well. He is now well and has been so for the past three years. Others afflicted in like manner can likewise be cured.

JAMES PAINTER,
MARY ANN PAINTER.

Tompercanoville, Sept. 5th, 1866.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP

AND

KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation room, No. Long examinations, 120 PENN STREET, from A. M. until 4 P. M.

MANUFACTURERS.

NATIONAL BOILER WORKS.

Boilers, Tanks, Stills,

PANS, CHIMNEYS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

Sheet Iron Work,

Constructed in the best manner and with promptness.

PRICES AS LOW AS SUPERIOR WORK CAN BE AFFORDED BY ANY.

WITHEROW DOUGLASS & SON,

Carson St., Monongahela Borough,

At the South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

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NATIONAL FOUNDRY

AND

PIPE WORKS,

Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

WM. SMITH,

MANUFACTURER OF

Cast Iron Bowl Pipe,

FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pits, in Dry Sand and 12 FEET LENGTHS. Also, a full assortment of

GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS.

I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

fe16:n60

FORT PITT

BOILER, STILL AND TANK

WORKS.

CARROLL & SNYDER,

MANUFACTURERS OF

TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, SHEET IRON AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, AND IRON PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES.

Office and Works corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to. mh7:n89

VESUVIUS

IRON AND NAIL WORKS.

LEWIS, BAILEY, DALZELL & CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BAR, BOILER, SHEET AND TANK IRON

NAILS AND NAIL RODS.

OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 64, 66 & 68 Anderson St.,

Three squares North of Hand St. Bridge,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

ap18:n57

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS.

LLOYD & BLACK,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Best Common, Refined Charcoal

AND

Juniata Bloom Iron.

MERCHANT BAR, ROUND & SQUARE IRON HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON.

BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON.

MOWER and REAPER BAR.

CYLINDER and GUARD OR FINGER IRON.

SMALL RAILS, 8/9 and 16 lbs. to the yard.

WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same.

FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk.

COAL SCREEN IRON.

NAILS and SPIKES.

Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREEN-SBURG, PA., (a